BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1826. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secret

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKET which was dispatched from this Office for Calcutta, on the 30th September last, was lost on the route between Nagpore and Calcutta. The following is a list of its contents, Duplicates of which will be forwarded free of expense.

J. R. SNOW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
May 1826.

List of Letters dispatched from Bombay General Post Office to Calcutta on the 30th September 1825.

SERVICE.

1 Telegraph Returned.
2 George Swinton Esq.—Wm. Newnham Chief Secretary.
1 Ditto ditto.—Ditto ditto ditto.
1 The Secretary to the Supreme Government —Territorial Department, from Secretary.

PAID.

1 W. A. Livingston Esq.
1 Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1 Messrs. John Cumming & Co.
1 Rustomjee Cawasjee.
1 Carbalay Mahomed Sahib.
1 Meer Ackramally.
1 The Rev. T. Thomason.
1 Messrs. James Scott & Co.
1 Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.
1 Messrs. Mackintosh & Co.
1 Sarkure Hohan Esq.
1 Hasary Mul Jette.
1 Meer Ackramally.

SHEATHING COPPER

THERE WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 22nd Instant
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE WAREHOUSE
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
MESSRS. BAXTER & Co.
Meadows Street, if not previously
DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE

A FEW Cases of SHEATHING COPPER in Sizes. Apply to LEMJEE CAVASJEE.

Bombay, 20*th May* 1826.

On WEDNESDAY the 23d Instant,
THERE WILL BE SOLD
AT 12 O'CLOCK
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

THAT Choice and elegant assortment of Lustres, Girandoles, Wall Shades, York and Chamber Lamps, &c. &c. now on view at the Warehouse lately occupied by Messrs. BAXTER & Co. Meadows Street.

Bombay, 20*th May* 1826.

A CARD.

MUYAJEE AHMUDBHOY has the pleasure of acquainting his Customers, Gentlemen and Ladies of the Presidency and Outstations, that he has purchased an Investment of Millinery by the Ship Fortune, Captain Gilkison, from Greenock, which he will expose for Sale at his Shop under Messrs. Lugrin and Sons, on Monday next, the 22d inst. consisting of

Cambric and Jaconot Muslin richly worked Dresses, with handsome Flounces, and some with Tucks and Aprons.
Ditto ditto Robe ditto.
Ditto ditto and Book Muslin, with Flounces, most handsome pattern.
Muslin and Book Muslin Let-in Work.
Ditto ditto Scolloped ditto,
Ditto ditto Flounced ditto For Dresses.
Muslin worked Ladies' Spensers, with Bodies
Coloured Muslin for Dresses of the most approved patterns.
[illegible]lian and Leno Coloured Gown Pieces.
[illegible] Book Muslin Collars.
[illegible] useful Articles for La-

[illegible] May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday 24th Instant, an extensive Invoice of Glass Ware, and an Invoice of Sundries, recently imported on the Ship Asia.

GLASS.

Fluted and Cut Quart Decanters, Plain Tumblers, of sizes, Madeira and Desert Glasses, Gilt Tumblers, Candlesticks, Liqueur Sets consisting of Tray, 6 Glasses and Decanter, cut and Gilt, &c. &c. &c

SUNDRIES.

Seven Day Razors, Pearl Handles, Portable and Barber's warranted Razors, Strops, Single Bladed, Eight Bladed, and 16 Bladed Penknives, Milliner's Needles assorted No 1 to 10, Bronzed Candlesticks with Glass Sockets, fine German Blacklead Pencils, Bead Purses, Shell Snuff Boxes, Transparent and Rose Soap in Boxes. Boxes of Eax de Cologne, Coat and Waistcoat Buttons, &c. &c.

Bombay, 20*th May* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 25th Instant,

THE remainder of the Invoice of Laurie's Hunting and Military Saddles and Bridles Complete.

A Flageolet and Tabor Organ by Clementi. A Flute by Nicholson, a large Billiard Table, with Cues and Balls, belonging to an Estate.

Glass and Earthenware, Penknives, Sets of Ivory Handled Knives and Forks in Oak Boxes, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 20*th May* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

SUPERIOR Red Shiraz Wine, per Carbhoy Rupees.....10
Ditto, White Do.....15
Just imported per Byramgore.

Meadows Street, 20*th May* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FINE SCOTCH MALT
WHISKEY,
RUPEES 18 PER DOZEN,
AND FRESH
OATMEAL,
RUPEES 4 PER CANNISTER.

Meadows Street, 20*th May* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
AN INVOICE
OF
MACLACHLAN'S
ELEGANTLY FINISHED
SADDLERY,
JUST IMPORTED PER EXMOUTH,
COMPRISING,

VERY light and neat Shaftoe Saddles and Bridles Complete, each Rs. 106
Ditto Ditto with Shiffacy bits.... ,, 105
Suits of Horse Clothing.... 60 to 70
Body Rollers..... ,, 15
Stable Collars..... 7 and 12
Curry Combs and Brushes, Martingales, Surcingles, Heads and Reins, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

Meadows Street, 20*th May* 1826.

TO BE SOLD.

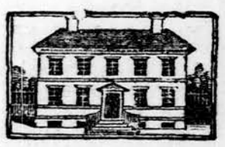
AN EUROPE COW with a BULL CALF ten months old, just landed from the Ship Exmouth.

May be seen, & the price known, by applying to NANABHOY [illegible] Parsee.

Rampart Row, 19*th* [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on Monday the 29th day of May inst.
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WILL BE PUT UP TO SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF
KICKABHOY RUSSOOLJEE
Late of Bombay Mahomedan [illegible]
deceased,



A [illegible]
SH[illegible]
purt[illegible]
Gunt[illegible]
the [illegible]
Bom[illegible]
under[illegible]
bounded as follows, East by th[illegible] leading from Gunbow Stree[illegible] Street, and West by the hous[illegible] Muckadum, North by the C[illegible] homed Ally Moorgay, and S[illegible] house of Hyderally Cassimjee.

Bombay.

ખબર • [illegible]
મરનાર • [illegible]
શ્રી • [illegible]
ઉપેંદ્રામત • [illegible]
મથી • રોમવા[illegible]
મરીનાં નીચે • [illegible]
ના • જે [illegible]
જાહેર • લીલાંડુ • ઉ[illegible]
ચેમ્બાર • દુકાન • તેનો • જે[illegible]
એ • તે • શાકે • વેચશે—એ • મીલકત • [illegible]
દમાં • ધનબાવનાં • મોહોલામાંથી • અને • શર
કારનો • નંબર ૩૨૭ મોંઢે • એની • ઉગમંન •
દશા • ઉપર • ધનબાવનાં • મોહોલામાં • થીતે •
દેવલનાં • મોહોલાનો • મોકોટો • રશતોંઢે • તથા
આઠમંન • દશા • ઉપર • કુવરજી • મુકાદમનુ •
ધેકેરછે • તથા • ઉતર • દશા • ઉપર • મહમદ •
અલી • મુરગેની • ચાલછે • તથા • દખણ • દશા
ઉપર • કેધર • અલી • કારાંમજીનુ • ધેકેરછે *

તા • ૨૦ મી • મેએ ૧૮૨૬

Passe[illegible]
Furthe[illegible]
application [illegible]
Office of Messrs. [illegible]

Bombay, 20*th May* 1826.

Advertisement.

SORABJEE MANOCKJEE, next to MESSRS. LUGRIN SONS & CO'S. Warehouse has just received some excellent Mutton Hams at 14 Rs. per Piece, White Herrings, and Port Wine in quart Bottles.—Also, a few Dozen best White and Pink Sparkling Champaign, at 65 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 20*th May*, 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 20*th May* 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

BALCRISTNA & GOPALL Shroffs, have for sale a few Tickets of the above Lottery, at 120 Rupees each.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
DARIUS,
OF 400 TONS,
Captain Thomas Bowen,
LATE OF THE SARAH,

IS daily expected from England, and will be dispatched early in June.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 19*th May*, 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO
ENGLAND,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS,
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship was to leave Portsmouth on the 25th January and may be daily expected. The Diadem is well fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART, & CO.

Bombay, 19*th May* 1826.

[redacted] to the Clyde,
[redacted] NEW BARK
FORTUNE
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
John Gilkison,
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for Greenock direct about the 1st Proximo, and has comfortable accommodations for two or ree passengers.—For particulars apply to Commander, at the office of Messrs. [redacted]L and Co.
[redacted]y, 20th *May* 1825.

[redacted] Passage

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

parture for Bombay of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing season 1825-26.

Captain Luke R. Home, until the departure for Bombay of the last Company's Ships.

PARA. 6th. Lieutenant Alexander Ore has received our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

7th. We have permitted Lieutenant Talbot Ritherdon of your Establishment to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the last Ships of next season 1825-26.

PARA 8th. We have permitted Lieut. William Jacob of your Establishment to remain in this country until December next.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 12th October 1825.

PARA. 2d. In separating the Officers of Cavalry from those of Infantry, no arrangement was made for allotting Shares of Off-Reckoning to the Lieutenant Colonels Commandant of the three Corps of Cavalry. We now desire that these Lieut. Colonels Commandant succeed to shares according to their standing on the General List in common with Officers of Infantry. When three Commandants of Cavalry have thus obtained admission to the benefits of the Fund, their shares are to belong to their own branch of Service, so that the separation of the Cavalry from the Infantry will thenceforward be complete. You will clearly understand that this arrangement has no reference whatever to the promotion of the Officers,—That will remain perfectly distinct in each branch as already directed.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 19th October 1825.

PARA 3d, We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to return to their duty, viz.

Captain John B. Seely.
Major C W. Ellwood.
Assistant Surgeon B Phillipson.

4th. We have permitted Captain J. Grant Duff and Lieutenant William Burnett of your Establishment to remain in this country until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of next season 1825-26.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors date 30th November 1825

PARA 6th We have permitted Captain Richard Flemming of your Establishment to remain in this country until the month of December next.

7th. We have permitted Mr. Robert Fullerton to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon: and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

8th. We have permitted Lieutenant William Burnett of your Establishment to defer his return to his duty until the month of September next.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated 20th December 1825.

PARA. 7 His Majesty's Government having determined that Medical Inspecting Officers should be attached to the staff of His Majesty's Army in India for the purpose of furnishing to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and to the Army Medical Board, Reports on the health of the King's Troops, and the state of their Regimental Hospitals; We have to advise you of the appointment of an Inspector of Hospitals to the Staff of the Commander in Chief in India, and of a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to that of the Commanders in Chief at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.

Doctor James Strachan who has been appointed by His Majesty to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals under this Presidency having arrived at Bombay on board the Private ship Exmouth on the 29th ultimo, is to be considered as having assumed the functions of his office from that date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

PARA. 7th ad 7, of Military Letter from Bombay dated 8th October 1824. Memorial from Lieut. Dowell 9th Regt. N. I. on the subject of his rank as a Cadet transmitted.

PARA 2d. The circumstances to which Lieutenant Dowell alludes, were fully considered by us at the period when they occurred; and he was ranked according to the determination which we then adopted. His present application for superior rank cannot be complied with.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 30th December 1825

PARA. 2d. In consequence of several discharged Soldiers from our Service having lately on their arrival from Bengal claimed arrears of Clothing and Half mounting for different periods and produced Certificates from the Officers Commanding their respective Corps of such arrears being due to them, we have found it necessary to call the attention of the Bengal Government to the subject, and to prevent the Occurrence of a similar irregularity in any of the Dapartments under your Presidency, we desire that you will immediately on the receipt of this dispatch cause an order to be issued, directing that no discharged Soldiers from the Company's Service shall be imbarked for England until all their public claims are fully adjusted, at which time, the Certificates of such arrears of Clothing are to be withdrawn from them, to prevent their making any unfounded claims on their arrival in this country, and we shall expect that you will enforce the strictest obedience to this Order, which cannot be dispensed with, in justice either to the character of the Service or to the claims of the men.

3d. We further desire that you will enjoin the strictest attention to be paid to the making out the discharges of Invalids and time-expired men, and that the form of discharge transmitted to you in our letter of 3d May 1820, in this Department, be undeviatingly adhered to, and also that in the Rolls accompanying each party of Invalids and time-expired Men, the character borne by the men in their respective corps be inserted opposite their names.

4th. As the Town Major at the Presidency will be held responsible for the due observance of this order, it will be his duty to report to you any neglect on the part of Officers Commanding the Corps from which the men may be sent, in transmitting to him the Rolls made out according to these instructions.

5th. We have resolved that no other than Table allowance be made to Surgeons who may be attached to, and proceeding with their Regiments from New South Wales to India, it being their duty to attend on the Sick; but that should the Surgeon of the ship or a Surgeon not attached to the Regiment who may be appointed at New South Wales do this duty, he be allowed at the rate of Seven Shillings and six pence per man for those lauded in India.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 11th January 1826.

Para 2d. We have appointed Mr. Robert Lewis now abroad as Lieutenant in His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment provided he is not the son of a Native Indian, that he has held a Commission in the Army for the Space of one year at least, that he is not under Sixteen or above twenty five years of age, or exceptionable in any other respect, Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

His order of rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1826.

No. 160 of 1826.—The Governor in Council is [illegible] following Extract of a [illegible]'ble the Court of Directors [illegible]st.

[illegible] the Hon'ble the Court of [illegible] Department dated the

CORRESPONDENTS.

Y. must again excuse us. We have devoted so much of our columns to Bombay matter, that it is out of our power to insert his letter.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 20TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE

On London 6 mon' 1/ 10d to 1/ 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Pyramus, Captain Brodie, from England the 11th November and the Cape of Good Hope the 25th January, anchored in the harbour yesterday morning. Passengers by this opportunity,

Mrs. Brodie, Mrs Green, and two Misses Green, Mr. Horaby, Writer, Mr. M'Kean, Free Merchant, Lieut. Ore, Bombay Infantry, Master Green, and Ann Wilson Servant.

Pursuant to the public notice inserted in this paper, a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the society of Bombay was assembled in St. Thomas's Church, on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the most appropriate mode of evincing their respect and esteem for the late Right Reverend REGINALD HEBER, LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Honourable the GOVERNOR took the Chair at 11 o'clock, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect:

"The purpose for which we are met is to consider of a tribute to the memory of one of the most enlightened and amiable prelates that ever adorned the Church.

"The merits of his character will no doubt be set before you by others more capable of doing justice to the subject than I am: but even if it were deprived of that advantage, your own recent observation of his virtues would render it unnessary for me to enlarge on his claim to this mark of the public veneration.

"His extensive learning, his rare accomplishments, his universal benevolence, his unaffected piety, the simplicity and kindness of his manners, but lately attracted your admiration, and must still be fresh in your memory.

"I shall not, therefore, take up more of your time in explaining the motives of the meeting, but shall leave you to determine on the best means of marking your sentiments towards a man, whose loss is a public misfortune to this country, and to his own."

The Rev. THOMAS CARR having at the request of the Meeting undertaken the office of Secretary, the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE rose to propose the first Resolution, in the following terms:

"Sir, I have the honor to propose a Resolution expressive of our deep regret and grief at the mournful event which has occasioned this meeting, a resolution which requires not a word from me to recommend it. I cannot, however, in justice to my own feelings—feelings which I entertain only in common with those around me—confine myself to a naked enunciation of that Resolution. I cannot deny myself the melancholy satisfaction of paying my last humble tribute of respect to the virtues, the talents, and the zeal, of the great and good man whose loss we are now deploring. I cannot but dwell for a few moments upon the irreparable loss which his friends and the public, which India and Britain, which literature, and above all the cause of humanity and religion, have sustained in the death of Bishop Heber.

"But a few months have elapsed since he was in the midst of us, urging us by precept (and never was precept enforced with more glowing eloquence), animating us by example (and never was example more bright or attractive), engaging us by converse (and never was converse more winning or persuasive), to that great work to which he had devoted his life. Not a short year has yet passed over us since from that very seat, which you, Sir, now occupy, he recommended to us, in a manner and with language irresistible, one of those institutions of charity and of religion, which, [illegible] ed by him, was daily strengthening and expanding under his fostering hand.

"To dwell upon his virtues, upon the charity of his heart, the sweetness of his disposition, the amenity and simplicity of his manners, or the delights of his conversation, were superfluous, recently as we have all been witnesses to them.—No man perhaps was ever more calculated, from the reputation of his name, the splendor of his talents, the depth of his erudition, the purity of his life, the sanctity of his office, and the eminence of his station, to inspire us with respect and veneration; but on the slightest intercourse, on the shortest acquaintance or converse with him, these feelings were absorbed and lost in a still deeper feeling of affection and of love.

"Of his splendid talents, who is there who had not heard years before he visited these shores. Few at so early a period of life atchieved so high a reputation as Bishop Heber. I perhaps am the only one here who had the happiness of seeing him crowned with academical honors, of witnessing the applause of the learned, received by him with a diffidence as rare as were his talents.—From that moment till the day of his death his course was one track of light, the admiration of Britain and of India.

"To his zeal in the cause of humanity and christianity, we want no testimony. He sacrificed all the endearments of his home, he expatriated himself from the land of his fathers, he tore himself from the nearest and dearest relatives, and from the most devoted friends, he abandoned the most brilliant worldly prospects, for this distant and fatal clime. A very few years must have seen him in as exalted a station in his native country as he filled in India.—Never, however, even in Britain, could he have occupied a more exalted station in the admiration, the esteem, and affection of his countrymen.

"Whoever may be the successor to his high and sacred office, we are not likely to see so great energy of mind with so much sweetness of disposition, so great talent with so much diffidence, or so great zeal with so much charity.

"I beg to propose the following Resolution:

"That this Meeting is penetrated with feelings of the deepest sorrow for the sudden and untimely death of the late Right Reverend Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta; and whilst they commemorate, with the highest regard, the goodness, the candour, and the charity, which adorned his private character, they reflect with no less admiration on the lustre of his public life, distinguished, as it has been, by uncommon talents and extensive learning, and consecrated to the unwearied labours of his high and important station".

In seconding the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Edward West, Mr. WARDEN expressed his entire concurrence in the object of the meeting; and more especially in every part of the impressive appeal with which that resolution had been so feelingly and powerfully urged on the attention of the meeting. Mr. Warden adverted to the circumstance of the British Inhabitants of Fort St. George and Fort William having, in the short space of twelve years since the formation of an Episcopal Establishment for this country, had the misfortune to mourn the loss of every one of those eminent dignitaries who had been appointed by the government at home, to erect the superstructure of a Church Establishment at these Presidencies; and to the more fortunate destiny that had awaited Bombay, that the respectable individual who had been appointed its first Archdeacon, had lived to complete the period of his useful servitude in India, and to return to his native country full of the esteem and affections of that community for whose welfare he had ever laboured with so ardent and pious a solicitude. Though we had thus experienced the negative gratification of no such afflicting appeals having been made to our feelings arising out of any local casualties, Mr. Warden yet considered it as a reproach to this Presidency, that the death of the first Bishop of Calcutta had been allowed to pass away without any public demonstration of that veneration for his character, and of that deep regret for his loss, which was so universally cherished for his virtues, and as universally felt for his death, when the mournful intelligence of it reached Bombay. After eulogising and dwelling on the character of Bishop Middleton, and on those qualifications which so peculiarly fitted him for the singularly important and difficult office of planting the hierarchy in a foreign and unchristian soil, Mr. Warden said, that he must do Archdeacon Barnes the justice to say, that he was anxious that the British Inhabitants of Bombay should have bestowed some public token of respect to the memory of that Prelate, but that a mistaken notion of our relative obligations on the occasion had predominated over our better feelings.—It was contended that as his death had not occurred within the limits of this Presiden-

cy—that as the mournful o[illegible] ing his funeral obsequies [illegible] on us—we were not called [illegible] a monumental tribute over [illegible] nor to raise the voice of prais[illegible] titude for the blessings he[illegible] red on British India:—th[illegible] or that forbearance, [illegible] more honored in the [illegible] observance;—that the ben[illegible] Bishop of Calcutta had no local bound[illegible] that his loss was a public calamity to British India generally—not only to India, but to the mother country. She indeed, observed Mr. Warden, knew his worth, and the extent of the misfortune that had befallen this country by his premature demise. Through her venerable religious institutions she had watched o'er his pious efforts in the East with parental solicitude, wept o'er his death with parental affliction, and had raised to his virtues a monument in his native land, and conferred a munificent endowment for the benefit of India, which would perpetuate the name of Bishop Middleton in this country,—it was imperishable in his own as long as the Bishop's College shall continue a memorial of British piety in the metropolis of the British Empire in India.—In seconding a resolution to commemorate the virtues of the second Bishop of Calcutta, Mr. Warden felt it necessary to offer an explanation in extenuation of an omission which he should ever deplore towards his venerated predecessor,—that the only way in which we could redeem that error, was to guard against the commission of a second,—that whatever honors the meeting might confer on Bishop Heber, could not reflect on the memory of Bishop Middleton, for that his reputation was established on too solid a basis to be shaken by any proceedings that might be adopted by this meeting. Mr. Warden expressed the gratification he experienced that those reasons, which were equally applicable to the case of Bishop Heber, had not been allowed to influence our conduct on this occasion. You have heard, added Mr. Warden, an eloquent eulogium passed on the character of that lamented and accomplished Prelate. You have been informed of the personal comforts and independency which he sacrificed, and of the honourable prospects of professional advancement which he abandoned at home, with a self-devotion to which those only can cheerfully submit who are sincere and conscientious servants of a Divine Master, for the disinterested purpose of promoting the best interests of his country in this distant branch of her Empire—the moral and religious improvement of British India. That great as those sacrifices undoubtedly were, they were yet not greater than that to which his country yielded in consenting to send forth to this distant region one of the most pious and highly-gifted of her sons. Those who had listened to his persuasive eloquence—to the pure, the liberal, and consolatory theology he taught within these walls,—those who had observed the ~~order~~ with which he lent his personal assistance to the promotion of our different charitable institutions,—those who had heard the luminous and instructive expositions which he afforded of the great advantage of a better system of education to a country like India, on the interesting occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Charity School at Byculla, that those who had had such means, as most of the Gentlemen present had, of appreciating the character of Bishop Heber, possessed the fullest opportunity of forming a just estimate of the sacrifice made by the mother country, and of the value of the boon she conferred on India, by the selection of such a prelate to preside over its Church Establishments. I cannot adduce a stronger proof of the wisdom of that selection, nor a more interesting evidence of the frame and constitution of Bishop Heber's mind—of its complete adaptation to the truly arduous duty of superintending the Indian Diocese—than by quoting the concluding sentence of his reply to the valedictory address made to him by the Bishop of Bristol on behalf of the Society for promoting Christain Knowledge, on his appointment to the See of Calcutta. After beseeching, with characteristic humility, the blessing and prayer of the Society—after expressing the gratification he experienced in going forth as their agent to promote their pious designs in the East—he added, that "if "ever the time should arrive when I may "be enabled to preach to the natives of "*India* in their own language, I shall "then aspire to the still higher distinc-"tion of being considered the Missionary "of the Society for promoting Christian "Knowledge." I cannot adduce a more affecting proof of the ~~order, the~~ anxiety, and the success, with which he must have been prosecuting an object so near his heart, and of the deep importance of which, to the efficacious discharge of his duty as a Bishop of India he would appear to have entertained so firm and just a conviction, than by adverting to the fact

[redacted] last pious acts was [redacted]ce the Apostolic Bene- [redacted] the Native Christains [redacted]opoly in the Tamul lan- [redacted]imple, Gentlemen, as that [redacted]pear to be, the effect it pro- [redacted] congregation was strong [redacted]d, followed as it so imme- [redacted] sudden and lamented [redacted]pression cannot soon be [redacted]tten. Mr. Warden felt persuaded that the result of the meeting would prove to our countrymen at home, that though short was the period we were destined to enjoy the blessing, we were yet not insensible of, nor ungrateful for, the boon conferred on us by the nomination of such a prelate as Bishop Heber to superintend the Church Establishment in India.

In moving the second Resolution, SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS expressed himself nearly in the following terms.

"Sir, after the eloquent eulogiums to which we have just been listening, from the learned mover of the first resolution and his honourable second, I could have been well content to sit down in silence after having read to the meeting the resolution which I have the honour to hold in my hand; but having been active in promoting this public testimony of our regard for the memory of Bishop Heber, and feeling, as I do, a more than ordinary anxiety that the expression of our respect should be in some measure adequate to the extent in which I am sure we all feel the sudden termination of his valuable life, I feel that I should be guilty of great remissness, if I did not exert my utmost endeavour upon this occasion to do honour to his memory, and to identify my own feelings with the object of this meeting.

"By the public notice we have been called upon in the first place to express our regard for the private virtues of our lamented Diocesan: but I think, on many accounts, that it is not necessary to dwell much upon them. It is so short a time since he was amongst us, and he spent so much larger a portion of time here than we could reasonably have anticipated, that every one who hears me must have had ample opportunity of forming an estimate of his private character. Indeed, openness and ingenuousness, with an humility both deep and unaffected, were so much the characteristics of his whole life, that it was impossible to be long in his society without surveying and discovering his whole character. There was nothing concealed or disguised. His virtues shone forth to all with all their original brightness, and his faults, if he had any, were the inseparable companions of those virtues, and were equally conspicuous. The commemoration, however, of private virtues is satisfactory as the expression of private friendship or affection, although perhaps we best show our sense of their value by endeavouring to imitate them. *Admiratione te potius, quam temporalibus laudibus, et si natura suppeditet emulatione decoremus.*

"But, in endeavouring to do honour to the memory of our illustrious friend, other and more important considerations demand our attention—considerations connected with the most enlarged views of Christian philanthropy, and interwoven with the fate of nations. My learned and eloquent friend who addressed you first, has rightly told you, that we should not do justice to the character of Bishop Heber, by confining our attention to the period of his Episcopal career. Neither shall we do it justice by considering it only with reference to his labours in this corner of the globe. The age in which he lived is very remarkable. In what former period of the world have there been such rapid strides to the perfectibility of man and his happiness? When have the educated classes turned their attention with more ardour and with more zeal, but at the same time so judiciously and temperately, to those speculations which are most intimately connected with the best interests of mankind? When did the great and the good of every clime, with so impartial and unimpassioned a spirit, without infringing upon the duties of true patriotism, look abroad and survey the institutions of other countries, for the purpose of benefiting their own? When did the light of Divine truth burst forth, with more unconfined splendour, to illumine the universe, and cause a day of health and comfort to shine over the face of the whole earth? At such a period, it is no mean praise, that the name of Reginald Heber is always to be found in the foremost rank; that if he did not direct, he kept pace with the mighty torrent, and expanded his capacious mind to the conception of the boundless prospect before him.

"But if this be the general impulse of mankind to improvement, can it be doubted, that a field does not present itself better calculated to feed this insatiable ardour, than India? It is now somewhat more than half a century since we have acquired a right to guide and influence not only the political but the moral destinies of this vast peninsula. We have subjected its timorous and unwarlike inhabitants to our dominion. We have erected great establishments, individuals have returned to England with their princely fortunes out of its spoils. It has been a well-merited reproach that we did not sooner turn our minds to the solid and more durable conquests of peace; that we did not sooner attempt to lay a more lasting foundation for esteem, than the splendour of military atchievements. But we have at length gloriously redeemed ourselves from this disgrace, and two nobly-gifted individuals have been found, adorned with all that ancient lore and modern refinement could afford, endowed with the means of enjoying all the blessings of their native land, sacrificing their ease, their comforts, their health, and even life itself, for the benefit of a people, who cannot, for centuries to come, if ever, be made adequately sensible of the obligations they owe to their disinterested benevolence. Though, I am sorry to say, that my recollection cannot carry me back to the period, in which this country was enlightened by the superintending care of Bishop Middleton, all which I have heard, either in England or in India, respecting his exalted character, leads me to concur in what has been addressed to you by the eloquent seconder of the first resolution. If it had been my lot to be placed in this part of the world at the melancholy period of his death, I should not have hesitated for a single moment to pay him the same public tribute of my regard, which I am so anxious to pay to his lamented successor. I sincerely regret that there should have been any thing which could be construed into an omission: but it would be invidious to pursue the subject further. It would be equally, if not more, invidious to institute the slightest comparison between such distinguished individuals. They are both gone to their last home, they are beatified spirits, and if they are conscious in any way of sublunary things, they look down with the utmost contempt on our vain and petty distinctions: all mists are cleared from their minds by the perfect day—they know each other even as they are known—and they contemplate no part of their earthly existence with satisfaction, except that which has contributed to their present happiness, in the enjoyment of the inexpressible and absolute perfections of the Supreme Being.

"It would be a presumptuous undertaking in me to attempt to pourtray to you the pattern of a Christian Bishop. But with reference to the occasion on which we are assembled, it may be permitted me to make one or two remarks, which have been suggested by my personal knowledge of Bishop Heber. In looking at the peculiar duties of a Bishop of the Indian diocese, it must have often occurred to every one that the contemplation of its countless inhabitants, immersed in worse than Pagan darkness and ignorance, and debased by worse than Pagan superstition, and the desire which is at first created by this reflection of elevating them to a higher state of existence by the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion, has a tendency to raise the mind above its proper and sober level; while on the other hand, the consideration of the innumerable and almost insurmountable obstacles which present themselves to the progress of improvement, is apt to depress the hopes of the most sanguine, and to give to all our schemes of melioration the appearance of being visionary. The views of Bishop Heber, carried into action with his characteristic promptitude and energy, and animated by a zeal which some might deem enthusiastic, never appear to have misled his judgment. Carrying into the investigation of the situation of his vast diocese all the lights which human learning could afford, with the firm conviction of the truths which his high office called upon him to inculcate, his moderation and temperance were conspicuous to all. In respect to the great point of improving the condition of the natives by education, he earnestly and zealously followed the steps of his great predecessor Bishop Middleton. His tongue and his heart were ever employed in giving effect to that institution which will immortalise the name of his predecessor, and doubtless this meeting cannot be more appropriately employed, than by making this an occasion of promoting the welfare of Bishop's College, which the almost boundless liberality of Bishop Heber, when living, contributed to cherish.

"I must touch on one more point of his Episcopal character and exertions, and that part which at first view we might be disposed to consider of inferior magnitude, but which rightly appreciated must always be acknowledged to be of the first importance—I mean the demeanour and conduct of Bishop Heber to the European Inhabitants of India. It cannot, I think, be a moment doubted that the first important step which will tend to enlighten the native population, will proceed from a gradual approximation between the two classes: more kindliness and consideration on the side of the former, more knowledge and less prejudice on the side of the latter. When this effect will take place, in the revolution of ages, it is impossible, even in idea, to anticipate. It cannot reasonably be conceived probable until the European population shall numerically preponderate to a greater extent than it does at present: but this we may confidently affirm, that if the approximation of the two classes, by education and mutual good-will, is to be hailed as the forerunner of a new era, nothing can well be considered as of greater effect to retard such a blessed event, than the neglect of the European population to act up to their own light and information, and to make their lives consistent with the precepts of our holy faith. It seemed to be natural inclination, as well as the sense of duty, which induced Bishop Heber so to deport himself as to allure men to his society and conversation, by candour, by fairness, and urbanity; while at the same time his fervent and genuine piety, and his earnest and patient discharge of the ministerial points of his sacred office, ensured the respect of, all both to his own character and the service in which he was engaged. Through his long progress in the Upper Provinces he seems to have fascinated all classes, nor do I think upon examination there would be fouud a single dissentient voice upon this point of his character. Had he lived to continue his indefatigable labours, and to have studied the various parts of his extensive flock more at leisure, his maturer judgment might have led him to modify his intercourse in some points: but the broad outline of his character would have remained the same, and he would always have appeared to be actuated by the same ruling principle—a simple desire to draw men to a holy and religious life, by the representation of it under the most gentle unassuming aspect.

"In the midst, however, of labours so abundant, and to human conceptions so well calculated to promote the great object of his life, we are called upon to lament its sudden termination, under circumstances calculated to call forth our deepest sympathy. The countless leagues of the ocean had removed him for ever from those relatives whom he most honoured and loved: from his affectionate brother, who loved him with a love passing the love of women; from his aged and bereaved mother, to part from whom had cost him his acutest pang. His afflicted wife and his orphan children, though not so far removed from him, had not, nevertheless, the consolation of following his remains to the grave, or of laying his thrice-revered head in the dust. They have indeed a consolation which neither the wisdom of philosophy, nor the fancy of the poet, could have supplied—a sure and certain hope, full of immortality." Their sorrow is not dead." He has put off his earthly mitre for the crown incorruptible. He has laid aside his sacerdotal robes for the pure and unblemished marriage garment. "He hears the inexpressive nuptial song." With his loins girt and his lamp burning he has gained his entrance, "when the bridegroom with his feastful friends, passed to bliss at the mid hour of night."

"To us, also, who are not so intimately allied to him, his death presents an awful and affecting spectacle. After a laborious personal survey of his diocese—after promoting by precept and example the welfare of the Church, and good-will amongst men—he was conducted by a mysterious hand to finish his life and his labours upon hallowed ground—amidst the scenes, which the primitive and Apostolic Swartz illustrated by his life—where he gained the love and veneration of his heathen neighbours, and ensured the grateful admiration of the Christain world. Bishop Heber's feelings seem to have been thoroughly excited on the occasion, and being deeply impressed with the responsibility of his office, he took leave of the last congregation he was destined to address on earth in terms of the most exquisite sensibility and pathos. He retired from the scene, and having unrobed himself of the emblems of his earthly functions, with the smallest quantity probably of acute pain, he seems to have expired, without experiencing any of the pangs of a mortal dissolution. What may have been the purpose of Providence in this awful dispensation, it were profane for us to inquire: but without trespassing upon a subject above our comprehension, it may be allowed me to suggest a reflection which has forcibly impressed my own mind. Perhaps it may have been necessary to remind us that taste, and genius, and talents, are not absolutely necessary to the great work which this illustrious prelate had so much at heart. Perhaps, rather, it was essential to the furtherance of the same great cause, to rouse us to the contemplation of higher degrees of virtue, and a greater singleness of mind: to represent to us what manner of person he ought to be who shall undertake the care of this great diocese; that he must be prepared to put in practice in all their literal severity the precepts of self-denial inculcated by our Divine Master—to cut off the right hand, or to pluck out the eye. "Him that overcometh," says the sublime language of the Apocalypse, "will I make to be a pillar in the house of my God." Two massive and majestic pillars already support the gorgeous dome of the Eastern Church—of different materials, and perhaps of different orders—but well fitted to grace the same temple. Let us fervently hope that their bright example will cause other columns innumerable to be added to this costly edifice, to support and to adorn it till the final consummation of all things, each upon the same firm and solid base—with the same polished elegance of shaft—with the same capital ornaments of Christian Graces and Good Works.

I have thus endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to do its merited honours to the character of our illustrious friend. From the earliest period which I can recollect, his character and endowments have been familiar to me, and the intimacy which has for a long period existed between our mutual friends and connections—an intimacy, which has now survived more than one generation,—has rendered me equally familiar with the general outline of his interesting and eventful life. The learned Chief Justice has told you of the splendour of his academical career. After having exhausted the stores of antient learning, he travelled over a great part of the continent, and was familiarly acquainted, I believe, with all its languages. When he returned home, he devoted himself to the sacred office, and came as deeply imbued with sacred lore as he had previously been with profane literature. For nearly twenty years before his undertaking the Episcopal office, he enjoyed in England all the benefits which the most refined society of the most refined country in the world could afford, and all the blessings of domestic life, which he knew so well how to appreciate, were abundantly showered down upon him. In the midst of happiness, almost without alloy, and of society, which he was so well calculated reciprocally to enjoy and to adorn, the opportunity presented itself of visiting India in the character of its Bishop. Let it not be thought that he eagerly and unadvisedly snatched at its elevation to gratify worldly pride and ambition. I well remember hearing from those most intimate with him the circumstances under which he was induced to accept its responsibility. It was pressed much upon him by his friend and connection Mr. Wynne: but natural affection to an aged relative, and those ties which at a mature time of life acquire the strongest claims upon the mind, both from duty and inclination, made him recoil from the thought. He declined the office, but after the lapse of about a week, after, I was assured, devout meditation, and not without private prayer to that Being, "who is the "source of all utterance and knowledge, "who sendeth the seraphim with the "hallowed fire of his altar to touch and "purify the lips of whom he pleases,"

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

he desired that this high dignity, if not already disposed of, should be entrusted to him. He accepted the great work from the imperious sense of duty alone, and from duty alone consented to encounter those thousand deaths, which we are called upon, even when living, to endure in the separation, perhaps for ever, from those whom we most love and honour. Upon his arrival on these shores we have seen how chearfully and zealously he entered upon his pastoral duties—how promptly and energetically he pursued his apostolic mission, up to that melancholy period which has beheld at once the extinction of his labours and of our hopes. I shall conclude by reading the second resolution to be proposed for your consideration, namely,

"That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of raising a fund to endow one or more scholarships at Bishop's College Calcutta, for the benefit of this Presidency, to be called "*Bishop Heber's Bombay Scholarships.*"

This resolution was seconded by MAJOR GENERAL WILSON.

MR. CHAPLIN moved, "That a Committee of the undermentioned Gentlemen be apponited, to take into consideration the best mode of effecting the object of the second Resolution;

The Hon. Sir Edward West,	The Ven. The Archdeacon,
F. Warden, Esq.	R. Wallace, Esq
R. T. Goodwin, Esq.	Rev. T. Carr,
The Hon. Sir Ralph Rice,	T. T. Mardon, Esq.
The Hon. Sir C. H. Chambers,	Rev. D. Young,
T. Buchanan, Esq.	J. Farish, Esq.
Major General Wilson,	C. Norris, Esq.
J. J. Sparrow, Esq.	Lieut. Col. Willis,
J. Elphinston, Esq.	Rev. E. Mainwaring,
W. Chaplin, Esq	J. McAdam, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Shuldham,	J. Forbes, Esq.
W. Newnham, Esq.	G. Forbes. Esq.
The Rev. H. Davies,	A. Mackintosh, Esq.
J. Wedderburn, Esq.	G. Norton, Esq.
Lieut. Col Leighton, C. B.	Rev. J. Clow,
F. Bourchier, Esq.	Rev. J Lawrie,
	T. F. Ranken, Esq.

and that every Subscriber to the amount of Twenty Rupees shall be considered a member of the same Committee,—the number of five to constitute a Quorum.

MR. NEWNHAM seconded this Resolution.

Moved by LIEUT. COL. SHULDHAM, and seconded by LIEUT. COL. LEIGHTON, C. B. "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorable the GOVERNOR for his kindness and condescension in taking the Chair, and for his able conduct in it."

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO BISHOP HEBER'S BOMBAY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hon. M. Elphinstone, Esq.	500
The Hon. Sir Edward West,	200
F. Warden, Esq	200
R. T. Goodwin, Esq.	500
The Hon. Sir R. Rice,	200
The Hon. Sir C. Chambers,	200
J. Elphinston, Esq.	100
W. Chaplin, Esq.	100
R. Wallace, Esq.	100
Lieut. Col. Shuldham,	100
Major General Wilson,	100
Rev. J Lawrie,	50
W. Newnham, Esq	200
A. Mackintosh, Esq.	100
J Wedderburn, Esq.	100
T. Buchanan, Esq	100
J. J. Sparrow, Esq	100
C. Norris, Esq.	100
J. McAdam, Esq.	100
Rev. E. Mainwaring	100
Lieut. Col. Leighton,	100
Lieut. Col. R. H. Willis,	50
Capt. Cruikshank,	100
J Farish, Esq	200
Rev. T. Carr,	100
Rev. H. Davies,	50
Rev. D. Young,	50
T. F. Ranken, Esq.	50
T. Mardon, Esq.	100
F. Bourchier, Esq.	50
A. Steele, Esq.	25
W. C. Bruce, Esq.	50
Rev. J. Clow,	50
Rev. S. Payne,	50

We have been frequently requested to take notice of the very dangerous fashion, at present more prevalent than on any former occasion, of the equestrians galloping their horses on the public drive on the Esplanade. Our own observation tells us that this custom has been lately carried to a height which is quite unbearable, and ought, by some means or other, to be put a stop to. If people will gallop and race their horses, surely the beach, which is close at hand, would be a much more appropriate place for such exercise than a public road, often crowded with carriages and foot passengers. We have heard of gentlemen throwing dust in ladies' eyes, but not exactly of the palpable kind with which they are now doomed to be blinded, whenever they appear on the Esplanade, and which is the produce of every possible species of SHOW OFF, from the gentle and graceful equestrian meanderings among the carriages, to the jockey seat and spur excited speed of a race-course.

The Calcutta John Bull of the 3d inst. announces the arrival of the Berwickshire, from England the 20th January. She adds nothing to the stock of intelligence brought by our own China ships.

We are glad to announce that our Theatre is to be again opened on the 24th. The intended representations are the Play of *The Castle Spectre* and the Farce of *The Deaf Lover*. We have no doubt that so rare an occurrence will attract a crowded audience.

On Saturday last, Dew Si Soonderjee entertained a number of his European civil and military friends at a nautch and supper at Sunkerset's garden house. The guests who attended on this occasion received the most polite and hospitable attention from the generous host The garden was splendidly illuminated, a supper was served up in the European style, with all the appropriate accompaniments, and the party retired highly pleased with the treat that had been provided for them.

The following Extract of a private Letter, communicates some further particulars respecting the death of Bishop Heber.

"On April 1st he arrived at Trichinopoly, and had twice service on the day following; he went the next day, Monday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, to see the native Christians in the Fort, and attend divine service. The service being over, he returned to the house of Mr. Bird. He met Mr. B. as he got out of his palanquin, and said to him, "I have now transacted my little business, and shall be immediately ready for breakfast." When he went into his room, he said to those that were with him, "Let us make haste to dress, I am going into the bath." His servant then accompanied him to the bath, which is built as a separate bungalow. The tub is very large, and a person may swim about in it. It was filled above the height of a grown person, as the Bishop used to swim. The servant waited outside the door. First he heard the Bishop moving about in the water, as when one is swimming:—this lasted only about four minutes, then all was suddenly still. The servant thought his master perhaps was dressing, but when this pause had lasted nearly half an hour, he grew suspicious, and knocked at the door; when no answer having been returned, he at last opened it, and found the Bishop dead at the bottom of the tub. He was immediately taken out of the water, and medical assistance applied, but when every effort proved ineffectual, his body was opened. It was the opinion of the surgeons that he died of apoplexy. His was on the day following entombed in St. George's Church, on the plain at the right side of the altar. The Bishop, although perfectly well the preceding days, and, as it appeared, on the very day the event took place, had yet given his Chaplain to understand some time before, that he thought his life would be of no long duration, and that his demise would be sudden

Extract of a letter from Baroda.

"The 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, on route to Poonah, reached Baroda on the 4th ultimo, and on their approach to cantonments their arrival was welcomed by a number of the officers belonging to that station, and also by several of the principal natives, with their respective retinues. They were inspected and reviewed by the late lamented and revered commanding officer of the station, who expressed his high approbation of the efficient state of the Regt and they afterwards partook of that kind and unaffected hospitality which was ever a distinsguishing mark of his character. His Highness Sa'ajee Row, Guicawar, having expressed a particular wish to see the Regt. the 7th was appointed for the occasion, and on the morning of that day, His Highness, attended by his state elephant, distinguishing banners, and a numerous retinue was received on the review parade by all the usual honours due to such a high personage. His Highness afterwards, accompanied by the Resident, Commanding Officer, staff and other officers of the stations, together with the principal native sirdars, proceeded down the ranks and expressed his admiration at the soldier-like appearance of the men, and the general efficient of the 18th Regiment. All the evolutions usual to the corps afterwards performed before His Highness, afforded him much gratification, which was produced, not only by his sentiments communicated to the Commanding Officer on the spot, but world, doing the officers the distinguished honour inviting them to a public durbar, where they were received with the most kind and gratifying attention. The officers of the Regiment were also entertained in the most hospitable manner by Mr. Williams, the Resident at the Guicawar's Court."

ARRIVALS—Lieut. R. H. Honner, 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. G. Jameson, 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. C. J. Westly, 20th Regt. N. I.

Major Samuel Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. C. R. Jones, 15th Regt. N. I.

Captain C. Hart, Assistant Qr. Mr. General P. D. A.

Captain M. A. Stanley, H. M. 20th Regt.

Lieut A. Ore, 1st B. E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign C. Shirt, 20th Regt. N. I.

Captain T. D. Morris, Deputy Pay Master Malwa Field Force.

Captain S. Powell, Major of Brigade.

Lieut. James Peyton, 10th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W Coghlan, Artillery

Lieut. W. Trevelyan, Artillery.

Lieut. and Adjt. McMahon, 15th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. C. R. Jones, 15th Regt. N. I.

Captain W. Spiller, Commanding Auxiliary Horse.

Lieut. J. E. Morris, 24th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—May 12th The Barque Fortune, Captain John Gilkison, from Greenock 9th Dec. 1825, touched at Madeira and left 5th January 1826.

Do. 13th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

Do. 19th Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie, from London 11th Nov. Cape of Good Hope 25th January, Columbo 4th April, Allipi 18th Ditto.

Do. Turkish Brig. Naiqudah Mahomed Alley, from Cochin 19th March.

Passenger per Barque Fortune.—John Watson, Esq.

DEPARTURES.—May 12th Ship Charlotte, Captain T. Hector, to China.

Do. 15th Ship Sumdany, Captain D. Stewart, to Whampoa in China.

Do. 17th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Gogo and Surat.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 1st, Brig Eliza, Captain J. H. Dennison, from Bombay 23d February, and Pondicherry 30th April.

2d, Ship Ganges, Captain E. M Boulthee, from London 2d December, and Cape of Good Hope 24th Feb.

3d, Ship Bengal Merchant Captain R. L. Garrick, from Rangoon the 6th April.

4th, French Ship La Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, from Coringa the 24th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 29th. Ship Penang Merchant, Captain Allport, for Calcutta.

May 2d, Ship Thalia, Captain W. H. Biden, for Rangoon.

3d, H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain the Honorable J. Rous, on a Cruize.

4th, Bark Shaw Byramgore, Captain H. W. Bevis, for Calcutta.

7th. Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Coppin, for England

Do. Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain Garrick, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 25th, French Schooner Deaux Sophie, John Hamon, from Bourbon 28th Feb.

April 26th Brig Robert Spankie, C. H. West, from Rangoon 5th April.

April 28th Brig William Young, D. Morrison, from Liverpool 13th November.

Ditto Helen, Thomas Waghorn, from Chittagong 16th April.

April 29th Ship Princess Charlotte, J. McKean, from Liverpool 1st December.

Ditto Mediterranean, R. H. Gibson, from Batavia 5th February, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang 6th April.

May 1st Ship Jane, L. W. Monceriof, from Rangoon 5th April.

Passengers per Mediterranean, from Batavia:—Mrs. Captain Greig and Family; F. P. Fulcher, Esq. Merchant.

DEPARTURES.—April 23d Ships Thetis, C. F. Davies, and Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for Rangoon.

April 24th H. C. Frigate Hastings, J. Dawson, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Penang.

April 26th Hero of Malown, A. McCallum, for Rangoon.

April 27th Ship Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Rangoon.

April 28th French Brig Petite Louisa, B. P. Chevelaure, for Bordeaux.

Do. English Brig Bucephalus, M. F. Crisp, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday last, the 15th Instant, Mr. John Joseph de Souza, to Miss Roza Maria Vas.

BIRTHS.—At Surat, on the night of the 14th May, the Lady of A. Bell Esq. Acting First Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Suddur Foujdaree Adawlut, of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 8th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Frederick Welland, 23d Regt. Madras N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Tellicherry, on the 23d April, at the house of Mr. W. Vinson, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Domingas Cabral, the wife of Mr. Joaquim Manoel Cabral, aged 26 years, leaving a Husband, 4 young children, and other relations and friends, to lament their irreparable loss.

At Surat on the 5th Instant, after a few hours illness from Cholera, David Ormond Esq. Assist. Surgeon on this Establishment.

Monday the 15th Instant, The Infant daughter of the Rev. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, aged 3 months and 28 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th April, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, of a Son.

At Travendrum, on the 28th April, the Lady of Capt. Haultain, of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 29th April, the Lady of Captain William McLeod, 35th Regiment, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 7th January, 1826, on board the Ship Woodford, about 3 hours after she sailed from this port, the Rev. Hiram Chambers, Missionary, late of Bangalore.

At Yanam on the 12th of April, J. Bouchey, Esq. aged 65.

At Bangalore, on the 1st May, Thomas Edward Higginson, Esq. Solicitor of the Supreme Court.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 24th April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. E. B. Mann, to Miss Eliza Phillips.

BIRTHS.—At Mulativoe, on the 14th January, the Lady of W. Brechman, Esq. Sitting Magistrate of Mulativoe, of a Daughter.

At Hyderabad Residency, on Tuesday, the 4th April, Mrs G. Ogelvie, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on Wednesday, the 19th April, Mrs. M. A. Thriepland, of a Son

At Futtyghur, on the 6th April, the Lady of T. G. Turner, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter,

DEATHS.—At Sandoway in Arracan, on the 6th March, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Charles Dennis, of the 68th or Volunteer Regiment Native Infantry.

At Moradabad, on the 12th April, at the age of 21, Lieutenant Henry Worsley Becher, of the 23d Regt. N. I.

At New Bogwongolah, the infant Daughter of Samuel Cole, Esq aged 14 days.

At her Residence, in Chowringhee, on the 20th April, Mrs. Maria Sheridan, Wife of Quarter master M. Sheridan of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry, aged 37 years.

At the General Hospital, on the 25th April, Mr. J. Wallgate, Volunteer of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, in the 17th year of his age.

At Fort William, on the 27th April, Major Sackville Brownlow Taylor, eldest son of Mathew Beresford Taylor, Esq. late of Ravensdale, County Louth, Ireland.—By this melancholy event, a disconsolate widow and three young children are left to deplore their irreparable loss. This meritorious officer entered the service at an early age, as appears from the following extract, containing an account of his valuable services

Major Sackville Brownlow Taylor.—Appointed in January 1797, at the age of Sixteen, Ensign in the 6th Regiment; in July 1797 purchased a Lieutenancy in the same Regiment, and served with it in Ireland till the Rebellion in 1798, when he volunteered his services, and Commanded the light company of the Tyrone Militia for some months until he was wounded at the affair of Goree, in the County of Wexford, under the command of Col Walpole, on which occasion that officer was killed. On recovery from his wound he rejoined the 6th Regiment, and embarked with it for Canada in 1799; he was promoted to a Company in November 1804, returned to Europe in 1805; and in April 1807, embarked from Gibraltar with the Troops under Major General Sir Brent Spencer, and joined the Army in Portugal; was present at the Battle of Roleia and Vimiera. He served the Campaign in 1806 in the Peninsula in the 2d Battalion of detachments, and was present at the passage of the Douro and the subsequent Capture of Oporto, on the reduction of the 1st Battalion he rejoined the 6th Regiment then in England, in 1812 he embarked from Cork with the 6th Regiment for the Peninsula, was present at the battle of Vittoria, and at the several subsequent operations with the 7th Division of the Army; at the battle of Orthes he obtained the brev. of Major In May, of the same year, 1814, he embarked with the 6th Regiment from Bordeaux for America, and was present at the siege of Fort Erie, in Upper Canada on which occasion he received the thanks (in public orders) of Lt. General Sir Gordon Drummond, Commanding in that Province; he returned with the 6th Regiment to Europe at the Peace, and afterwards formed part of the Army of Occupation in France. He embarked with his Regiment in 1821 for the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently Bombay, where, on being promoted as Regimental Major, he exchanged into the 67th, with which corps he had only returned from Rangoon about a week previous to his death

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 5, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 27½ per Cent. Pre.
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Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 | 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Oliver, Judge of the Courts of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. J. Taylor, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. J. D. Gleig, Sub-Collector of Madura.

Mr. James Vaughan, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.

Mr. W. O. Shakespear, Third Judge of the ditto ditto.

Mr. S. Nicholls, Judge and Criminal Judge of Madura.

Mr. John Vaughan, Judge and Criminal Judge of Canara.

Mr. W. Sheffield, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. C. M. Whish, Sub-Collector of Malabar.

Mr. John Orr, Sub-Collector of Nellore.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of a Correspondent to insert the following.

Died at Tanjore, on the 4th ultimo in, the 34th year of his age, George Hyne, Esq. Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Assay Master.

The acquirements of Mr. Hyne were so deep and so varied, his intellectual endowments so rich and extensive, that his premature death will be felt here as a signal misfortune.

From his earliest years his time had been devoted to study, and the acquirement of useful knowledge; and there is scarcely a department of science which he had not cultivated with singular success. During his short career in the service, he had given satisfactory proof of his knowledge of Botany, Mineralogy and Chemistry by filling in a most creditable manner the situations in which an intimate acquaintance with those sciences is indispensible. But it was in the higher departments of Geometry, and in the field of Inductive Philosophy that his genius displayed itself with the greatest splendour; and it was here that his talents promised the fairest to gain for him a high reputation as a philosopher. He possessed in a remarkable degree the rare and valuable talent of concentrating the whole energy of his powerful understanding to the subject before him; and it is to this talent, in which an eminent philosopher has stated true genius to consist, that may perhaps be ascribed his extensive knowledge.

To these high scientific attainments, he added an intimate acquaintance with the best ancient and modern classical authors; and the readiness with which he could call forth and cite the most beautiful incidents contained in them gave lightness and grace to his more solid and substantial acquirements.

In his professional character his kindness to the sick entrusted to his care was unremitting, and his attention most exemplary. He possessed the most amiable and benevolent disposition: but the greater part of his life had been spent among books, and the little knowledge he possessed of the world sometimes led him to misinterpret the actions of his best friends, even when meant the kindest.

What might have resulted from a union of such rare qualities---what rich harvest might have followed a spring of such early and bright promise, had it pleased Providence to have permitted him to have gathered it together, can now only be conjectured. But it is to be hoped that among the manuscripts on philosophical subjects which it is reported he has left behind him, some will be found fitted to preserve his name and fame and give him his proper place in the list of men of science.

Mr. Hyne accompanied the late Bishop Heber on his tour of visitation as far as Tanjore, where having been taken dangerously ill, he breathed his last the very day after the death of that much lamented Prelate.

His memory will long be preserved in the hearts of his friends, and in that of every true lover of science who knew him.

We solicit the attention of our Readers to an Advertisement in the Gazette---whence it appears that a Committee has recently been nominated for the general improvement of the Education of the Natives under this Government—We observe that the Government propose to establish an Institution at the Presidency, for qualifying Candidates for the situation of Teachers in the Provinces, where the endowment of Schools is eventually contemplated---we understand that, besides instruction in Arabic, and Sanscrit, and in the vernacular Languages, English will be taught, as opening to the Natives access to European Science; and we have little doubt that the Natives here will soon vie with their countrymen in Bengal, in the cultivation of European knowledge. Of this valuable Institution established by the Government The Honorable Mr. Græme, has accepted the office of President, and the Members of the Committee are

William Oliver, Esq.
John Stokes, Esq. and
A. D. Campbell, Esq.

[*Govt. Gazt. May 4.*

An alarming Fire broke out yesterday between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon at a godown belonging to Messrs. Franck, Nailer and Cole, situated at the back of Mr. Teed's Office, on the beach. Great apprehensions were entertained at first—the buildings being contiguous to each other—but by the timely arrival of the engines—we believe three in number—and the exertions of a file of men of H. M's. Regt. from the Garrison, the fire was got under without any other injury being sustained than that of the total destruction of the godown itself. The loss of property, we imagine, if any at all, must have been very trifling. We were not able to ascertain at the time how the fire originated.

[*Madras Gazette, May 6.*

Ceylon Intelligence.

In The Times Newspaper of the 23d Nov. we observe the following Ships advertised to sail for this Island, viz.---The Ship Royal Charlotte, burden 300 tons, Robert Dudman, commander, for Ceylon, Penang and Sincapore; to sail in the course of the first week of December.

For Ceylon direct, with leave to touch at Madeira, the frigate-built Ship Morning Star, burden 300 tons, William Buckman, commander, to sail on the 20th December; under engagement with the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

To sail on the 22d December, and land passengers any where on the Coromandel or Malabar Coast, or at Ceylon, the fast-sailing vessel Juliana, burden 600 tons, Henry Williams, R. N. commander. This vessel being fitted with steam apparatus, it is expected she will reach her destination within 80 days.

The Alexander, William Richardson, Commander, is also advertised for the Isle of France and Ceylon, but the period of her sailing is not mentioned.

We have also obtained information from Trincomalie, that his Majesty's Ship Warspite, 74, (bearing the flag of Admiral Bingham), commanded by Captain Carol, was expected to leave England on the 1st February; that the Volage, 28 guns, Capt. Dundass, would accompany the Admiral; and about the same time His Majesty's ship Hind, 20 guns, Captain Farneaux, and the Cyrene 20 guns, Captain Campbell, will also be despatched for the East Indies.

The Pandorah, 18 guns, and the Druid, 46 guns, together with the Java, 60 guns, are to be fitted out for this station immediately---the latter for the flag of the Admiral.

[*Ceylon Gaz. April 22.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs	As.	2d May 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	27	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	0	Prem.
Disct.	1	0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	2	12	Dist.
Ditto	0	2	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	8	Ditto

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH APRIL, 1826.

Mr. A. Trotter, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Mr. W. T. Toone, Collector of Behar.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bhurtpore, 1st February 1826.

The following corrected Extract from the Proceedings in continuation of an European General Court Martial assembled in Camp near Bhurtpore on the 19th day of January 1826, by order of His Excellency General the Right Honorable Lord Combermere, Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, before which Gunners O'Brien and Hennessay were arraigned, is to be substituted for that published in General Order under date the 28th January 1826.

Charge---"Gunners J. O'Brien and James Hennessay, of the 3d Company 1st Battalion of Bengal Artillery, are severally and respectively charged with Desertion to the Enemy in the Month of December 1825, or of January 1826, at Bhurtpore, in which Fortress or Town they were taken Prisoners by the British Troops on the Assault of the 18th January 1826."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decison;

Finding. "The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution, and what the Prisoners have respectively offered in their defence do find the Prisoners, Gunners John O'Brien and Jame Hennessay, Guilty of Desertion to the Enemy, as alleged in the Charge."

Revised Sentence---"The Court, having duly considered what has been submitted to them by the Judge Advocate, and re-considered their former Verdict, do adjudge each of the Prisoners, Gunners John O'Brien and Hennessay, of the 3d Company 1st Battalion of Bengal Artillery, to be transported as a Felon for the term of Fourteen Years."

Confirmed.

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General Commander in Chief in the East Indies.*

Remarks by the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has confirmed the Proceedings of the General Court Martial on Gunners John O'Brien and James Hennessay, as thereby the Service will be relieved from these infamous characters, but His Lordship feels called upon to mark his strong disapprobation of the Sentence which has been awarded them, so totally inadequate to the Crime of which they were found Guilty on the most complete evidence; and His Lordship cannot but remark on the conduct of the Members of the Court in persisting, after their duty was pointed out to them, in a Sentence, whereby it would be supposed that the crime of Desertion, attended with circumstances of a most aggravated nature, could be expiated, except by the highest Penalty authorized by Law and enforced by the invariable practice of War.

Head-Quarters, Camp Toon, 18th February, 1826.

At an European General Court Martial assembled in Camp at Bhurtpore, on Wednesday the 1st day of February 1826, of which Brigadier Whitehead is President, Captain F. S. Wiggins, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following Charge; viz.

"For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in having, on various occasions, but more particularly on the Morning of the 5th Instant, (January) falsely and maliciously fabricated and uttered infamous falsehoods against the Character of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to which he belongs."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence. "The Court, having fully weighed the whole of the Evidence for the prosecution and for the defence, as well as what hath been urged in the Prisoner's justification, do find the Prisoner, Captain F. S. Wiggins, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, *Not Guilty* of the Charge, and do most fully and most honorably acquit him of the same, and of every part thereof."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has perused, with the greatest surprize and concern, the Evidence produced on this Court Martial, in which it appears, that expressions, in a great measure justifiable as intended to be applied, were made the ground of accusation against a zealous and active Officer, who was thereby prevented accompanying his Regiment into action.

His Excellency has also observed with regret, an Officer of Lieutenant-Colonel Baddeley's rank and character in the Service, should have allowed any matter in which the character of any Officer was implicated to have become the subject of investigation before a Native Court of Enquiry, and that he should have attended in the manner he did to a representation which ought never to have become the subject of enquiry.

The unmilitary conduct of Lieutenants Townsend Darie Saurin and Milner, and Ensign Guyon, in signing a paper preferring an accusation against their superior Officer, the criminality of which they were unable to substantiate, and of Captain Pickergill in forwarding their representation with aggravating remarks, demands His Lordship's severe animadversion, and he cautions them against such conduct in future, which must inevitably draw down upon them the most serious consequences.

Captain Wiggins is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

Before the same Court Martial, and on the same day, Lieutenant George Palmer, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, arraigned on the following Charge; viz.

"For being drunk and incapable of doing his duty on the Night of 24 h and Morning of the 25th December 1825, between the hours of 9 P. M. and 2 A. M. when a working party (the Officers and Men having their Arms) from the Regiment, and while on duty with it at or in the Trenches, near the village of Kuddum Kundie."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence. "The Court, having weighed and considered the Evidence and the Prisoner's plea of Guilty, do find him, the said Lieutenant George Palmer of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, Guilty of the Charge, and do adjudge him, the said Lieutenant George Palmer, to be Cashiered."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief.*

By Order of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

W. L. WATSON, *Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

THE FOLLOWING GENERAL ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 20th April, 1826.

His Majesty's Regiments will continue to muster on the 24th of each month; and send their Rolls to the War Office as usual, until an answer shall be received to a reference made to the Secretary at War on the subject. They will also be mustered on any other day of the month fixed by the Regulations of the Local Governments.

2. Captain Cosby, on Half Pay, unattached, is appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief at Madras.

3. The Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief has been pleased to permit Captain and Brevet Major Crokat, of the 20th Foot, and Cornet Ogilvie, of the 13th Dragoons, to serve on the Staff of the Governor at Madras.

4. Major General Reynell's appointment of Captain White of the 11th Dragoons, to take Charge of such of the remount Horses at Meerut, as may be allotted for the Cavalry Regiment at Cawnpore by the Hurdwar Committee, is confirmed.

5. The permission granted by Major General Dalzell to Lieutenant Dormer, 31st Regiment, to remain and do duty with the Detachments in Fort William, is confirmed; and that Officer has Two Months leave from the 1st Proximo, to enable him to join his Regiment at Dinapore.

6. The Leave of Absence granted to the following Officers, respectively, are confirmed.

2d or Queen's Royals---Lieutenant Hunt, for Two Years to England, an account of ill health.

13th Regiment---Captain Trouson, Four Months from the date of embarkation at Rangoon.

47th Regiment---Lieutenant Millar, from date of embarkation at Rangoon, for Two Months, to go to Madras preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England.

4th Regiment---Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, from date of embarkation, for Two Years, to England, on Sick Certificate.

87th Regiment---Lieutenant Hill, for Three Months, from date of embarkation preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England.

89th Regiment---Lieutenant McLean, from date of embarkation, to England, for Two Years, on Sick Certificate.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Donnithorne, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment, in General Orders of the 15th December last, No. 3351, is cancelled; and he has Two Months leave from the 1st May next, to enable him to join the Regiment at Ghazeepore.

The following Officers have the Commander in Chief's leave of absence.

14th Foot---Captain Pender, from 24th March to 23d April, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England.

38th Foot---Lieutenant Barnard, from date of embarkation, for Two Years, to England on Medical Certificate.

41st Foot---Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin, from date of embarkation, for Two Years, to England, on urgent private affairs.

45th Foot---Lieutenant-Colonel Stackpoole, from date of embarkation for Two Years, to England, on urgent private affairs.

59th Foot---Captain Pennefather, from 1st May to 1st September, to visit Malva, on urgent private affairs.

13th Foot---Lieutenant Stehelin, for Two Months.

Lieutenant Kerkshaw, for Six Weeks.

Lieutenant Flood, for One Month, and

Lieutenant Wingfield, for One Month, from the 25th of April, to remain at Calcutta, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Charles Arrow, of the 89th Regiment, is permitted to return to the situation he held at Hydrabad.

Sergeant John Greahakes, of the 38th Regiment, will accompany Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, on duty to Rangoon.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Forbes, 89th Regiment, to proceed to Sea, on Sick Certificate from Rangoon, and to be absent on that account, for Four Months, from date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th April 1826.

The recent service having caused several men in all His Majesty's Regiments in India, to be incapable of performing the ordinary duties required of them; or, indeed, of remaining in the Country until the usual period for the sitting of the Annual Invaliding Committees, without great risk; The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief directs special Committees to be assembled at all the Stations, where any of His Majesty's Regiments are quartered, for the above purpose, as soon after this order shall be received as may be practicable; after which the General Officers Commanding Divisions, under the Bengal Presidency, will lose no time in sending the Invalids to Calcutta.

The Commanders in Chief at Madras and Bombay, will be pleased to take the usual measures to carry this Order into effect.

Major General Dalzell will order the usual Medical Officer to examine all Soldiers of this description, at present in the General Hospital of Calcutta or in Fort William, with as little delay as possible.

All the Returns and other Documents required in these cases, will be carefully prepared, and forwarded as heretofore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th April 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of Fifteen Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against there respective names, viz.:

2d Foot---Lieut. J. S. Robertson,....14th Feb. 1826.

20th Foot---Lieut. C. O'Connor,....14th April 1826.

46th Foot---Lieut. W. Campbell,....28th Feb. 1826.

Captain Poyntz's Detachment Order of the 14th March 1826, appointing Lieutenant J. Thomson to act as Adjutant to 5 Companies of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, proceeding to Rangoon on board the Honorable Company's Ship Investigator, under his Command, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Walker, to Brevet Major Crokat, His Majesty's 20th Regiment, to proceed to England on Medical Certificate, and to be absent, on that account, for Two Years, from the date of his embarkation at Fort St. George, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Marley, of His Majesty's 59th Foot has Two Months leave of absence (to commence after the half yearly Inspection) to proceed to Allahabad on private affairs.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Act. Adjt. Genl. of His Majesty's Forces in India.*

In consequence of the Jellinghe, Matabangs, and other streams of communication between the Ganges and the Hooly being closed, we understand that the water of the latter has become so brackish and salt, that the natives consider it as most unwholesome to drink. Owing to this, and the great heat, a good deal of sickness prevails among them, and a North-wester is eagerly anticipated, in hopes that (especially if accompanied by a heavy fall of rain) it may mitigate the evils complained of.

[*India Gaz. April 27.*

A Meeting of the Clergy was held at the Cathedral, at an early hour yesterday morning, to consider of the arrangements to be adopted for enabling the Society of Calcutta to express their sentiments on the loss of their late highly esteemed Bishop. The Resolutions past on this occasion, being wholly of a preliminary nature, it would be premature to publish them. We may be satisfied, that they were worthy of the very respectable body by whom they were

adopted, and cannot but rejoice to find, that an appeal to the general feeling is in contemplation---in the mean time, we observe, that a Meeting to this effect has been held at Madras, on the 12th instant. The Hon. Sir Thomas Munro presided. Upon the motion of Lieut. General Sir G. Walker, it was resolved, that a Monument shall be erected, to the memory of the late Bishop, in St. George's Church, with an appropriate inscription. A subscription was accordingly opened for the purpose—We cannot but approve of this design, but we think the meeting itself is a monument that does most honour to the Bishop's merit, and the affectionate manner in which all the leading members of the Society of Madras deplore his loss, the most appropriate testimony that could be borne to the excellence of his character.

It is a curious circumstance, and one that argues little for the inquisitiveness of our countrymen, that to the last moment of the late war, very indistinct ideas prevailed respecting the Capital of the Burman kingdom, and few in Calcutta at least, were aware, whether it was Ava or Amerapura, that was likely to become the object of our attack. During the previous operations, Amerapura seems to have been generally regarded as the chief city, but latterly, the advices, both public and private, seemed to refer to Ava alone, and it only remained to learn, when and under what circumstances, this the ancient capital of the kingdom, had been redeemed from that state of utter desolution and ruin, in which Symes beheld it, and restored to its former dignity.

In one of the numbers of the Asiatic Observer, published in Calcutta, a work of which we must regret the discontinuance, a brief allusion is made in a letter dated Ava, to a farewell visit paid by the King to Amerapura, preparatory to his taking possession of the former city. As this allusion, however, only affords a probable inference of the change, it is by no means satisfactory, and we have therefore thought it worth while to ascertain the circumstances of the occurrence. The following communication affords the information that was required, and in the tribute it pays to the benevolent energies of Mrs. Judson, and the beneficial exercise of her influence, with the members of the Royal Family of Ava, it performs an act of justice to one, whose talents, evinced in her letters from the Burman Kingdom, are only surpassed by her virtues.

"With a view to clear up the matter of the change of the Burman Capital to the satisfaction of every one, I beg leave to submit the following particulars in addition to what I have already stated:

In the year 1821, the King, influenced by the natural disposition to build more grandly than his predecessor; by desire of water amusement, which he could not enjoy in Amarapoora all the year round; by a tremendous fire, which had made great havock in the Capital, and burnt down the Looto, and some part of the palace; by the casualty of a child drowned in the Royal Tank; and chiefly, by the appalling omen of a vulture alighting on the golden spire, (the Sacred Pyat that) determined ot desert the old Capital, and re-build ancient Ava. Accordingly, he repaired thither with his Court in the begining of 1822, to superintend and encourage the building of a palace, to be more large and magnificent than the old; the one containing only 90 piles of building, while the other was laid out for 120, and every thing was to be finished in the same enlarged style. In 1824, this superb and immense collection of spacious edifices, a little city of itself, was completed. On February 4th, His Majesty repaired to the old City, to celebrate feasts, and sports, and sacrifices, indicative of his final farewell, and on the 5th of March, 1824, a triumphal entry was made into the new Capital. The white Elephant immediately preceded his Majesty, who, with his Queen, was seated in the state coach, drawn by six white horses. The household gods were carried in front of the procession. The State Umbrellas followed, and all the insignia of Royalty, consequently, were displayed on this important occasion; about 40,000 men, including carriers, were engaged in the procession. The Royal Family, numerously attended, preceded or followed, and all the population of both towns, turned out to witness the scene. I never saw in motion so many persons at one time. In the middle distance, between the old and new town, is a fine and extensive Royal Garden. Here Mrs. J. for the first time, presented to His Majesty the novel sight of a foreign lady. He viewed her attentively, but avoided, for state reasons, taking any notice of her. These reasons, we were soon able to conjecture, when Mengee Yoozana called her to him, and concluded some rather disrespectful observations, by saying, we are going to fight and take Bengal, what is your opinion: we were deterred by his manner, from given any opinion, but simply replied (in the Burman style) according to your order, or we have nothing to say about the matter.

In printing my last communication, there was a trifling mistake made: it should have been Mrs. not Mr. J., as that lady was the author of those eloquent & forcible appeals to the Government, which prepared them by degrees for submission to terms of Peace, never expected by any who knew the hauteur, and the inflexible pride of the Burman Court; and while on this subject, the overflowings of grateful feeling, on behalf of myself and fellow prisoners, compel me to add a tribute of public thanks to that amiable and humane female, who, though living at the distance of two miles from our prison without any means of conveyance, and very feeble in health, forgot her own comfort and infirmity, and almost every day visited us, sought out and administered to our wants, and contributed, in every way, to alleviate the burthen of our misery. While we were all left, by the Government, destitute of food, she, with unwearied perseverance, obtained for us, by some means or other, a constant supply. When the tattered state of our clothes evinced the extremity of our distress, she was ever ready to replenish our scanty wardrobe. When the unfeeling avarice of our keepers confined us inside, or made our feet fast in the stocks, she, like a ministering angel, never ceased her application to the Government, until she was authorized to communicate to us the grateful news of enlargement, or a respite from our galling oppression. Besides all this, it was unquestionably owing in a chief degree, to the repeated eloquence, and forcible appeals of Mrs. Judson, that the untutored Burman was finally made willing to secure the welfare and happiness of his country, by a sincere peace.

[*The Govt. Gazt. April 27.*

The *Jane*, arrived from Rangoon the 15th ultimo,—brings accounts, we understand, that the Ex-Rajah of Martaban had made use of force to deter the population of Pegu from emigrating to our newly ceded Provinces—having it is said fired upon, and killed some Peguers who were on their road to Martaban. In consequence three Regiments, one European, and two Native, had been despatched to Pegu from Rangoon, where no doubt was entertained that the Emigraters would be permitted to proceed unmolested.

Three officers and thirty followers of the Survey Department have reached Amherst Island from Prome by a different route from that taken by the 18th Regt. M. N. I. We have not heard any particulars, but no doubt some valuable information will have been derived on the march.

[*John Bull, May 1.*

The weather still continues extremely sultry and oppressive. Sometimes we have been in hopes that we were about to be visited by a North-wester; but the partially cloudy state of the sky, that of an evening gave rise to such a pleasing expectation, has hitherto passed away without the desired effect.

We have heard, that Barrackpore was visited by a hail storm on Friday last. The hail stones are represented to have been of an unusually large size, and several windows against which they struck, were broken.

Much sickness, we hear, prevails among the Native portion of the population in the more crouded parts of the town. This is attributed, and we think with justice, to their greater exposure to the weather, and the difficulty of procuring good water to drink, owing to the brackishness of the Hoogly at present.

Europeans, generally speaking, enjoy good health, and suffer no other ill effect from the weather, but the langour which it induces. In the Fort, however, the Soldiers have, we understand, been suffering a good deal, which, it is supposed, may be partially owing to their own imprudence, against which, the utmost precaution and care on the part of their officers, cannot always guard.

[*India Gazette, May 1.*

The Ship *Jane*, Captain Moncrief, which arrived yesterday, left the Elephants on the 18th ultimo: before her departure from Rangoon Mr. Crawford returned there from Martaban---a detachment had been dispatched from Rangoon to Martaban, in consequence of the Ex-Rajah of the latter place having killed some Peguers, who flying from the Burmese Territories for refuge in the Provinces to be retained by the British, were in progress through his country. A Woonghe or Chief of 3 Gilt Chattahs had arrived in Rangoon on the part of the Burmese authority---every inducement is held out to the Peguers in Rangoon by the Burmese to remain there, but so little faith have they in the latter, that emigration to the British possessions daily continued. There is no likelihood of the Burmese renewing hostilities with the British, but it is feared that much difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the payments which have been stipulated for in the Treaty.

[*Ben. Hur. May 2.*

We understand that the Steam ship *Falcon* was bought in at Auction this day at 170,000 rupees.

[*John Bull, May 2.*

By the arrival of the *Berwickshire* Captain Shepperd, from England the 20th January, letters and papers to the 18th of that month have reached us, from the contents of which we shall make such extracts, as appear most likely to interest our readers.

In the commercial world, the greatest depression prevailed. The produce of this country we are sorry to observe had fallen considerably—especially Indigo, which had declined 3s 6d, and sales at this reduced price were only nominal. A greater fall was looked for: accounts of the last great Indigo season had been received, and with the great scarcity of money, had contributed to depress the market.

[*John Bull, May 3.*

English News.

THE TELESCOPE,—December 3.

HINDOO REPORTING.

The following ludicrou description of a *fracas* is translated from the *Mirat-ool-Ukhbar*, a weekly newspaper published at Calcutta, under the superintendence of learned natives.

"*Fracas in Muchwa Bazar.*—On the 6th October, in the Muchwa Bazar Street, (Chitpore Road), under the *cloud of night*, as an Europeaur was riding southwards in a Buggy, and a Hindoo was driving in an opposite direction, by chance the two Buggies run against each other. From this unexpected concussion, the *fire of indignation* burned in the breast of that European, and he stretched forth the *hand of violence* against the head of that Hindoo of Bengal, and gave him several lashes. When that *oppressed* and *confounded* Hindoo saw no remedy but in *flight*, he took to his *heels*. Notwithstanding this injury and disgrace he had inflicted, the European was so entirely under the *dominion of passion* that the *fire of his wrath* was not extinguished, insomuch that he ordered his Saees to lay hold of that Hindoo.

"While the Saees, as ordered, was running after that Hindoo, the latter moving away from him as he advanced like the *fleeting wind*, the European began at last to despair of apprehending that *white-livered* Hindoo; but he then attacked his Saees, and gave him also a *few lashes*. The Saees not being able to *bear* his flogging any longer, through his *natural courage* raised the *hand of resentment* and attempted to throw down that *regardless* European, and *actually* pulled him out of his Buggy, and wished to retaliate disgrace upon the Aggressor; according to the saying "oppression in return for oppression is just." (or "He who gives with the sword, shall get with the Scabbard.) By that time the Buggies' wheels were disentangled, and the European without loss of time mounted his Buggy and *proceeded on*.

"*Moral.* Prudence requires that in our behaviour to others we should not be guided by rashness, which generally proceeds from want of prudence, that man may not deviate from propriety; according to the saying of Mohummud, "*Caution is from God, and Rashness from the Devil*" (*Huddees*). And it is incumbent on those persons of respectability whose circumstances enable them to keep a *Conveyance*, not to deroguie from that demeanour becoming their rank. And at night they should not go without *lights*, that they may enjoy a fair reputation, and may not meet with any disagreeable rencontre, and taste the fruit of *repentance*."

STATEMENT OF THE HON. A. STANHOPE.

Having been brought before the Public, deem it but an act of justice to present the following Statement to a general scrutiny:—On the 22d day of July, 1824, I rode up to the Marquess of Hertford, in Hyde Park, and insulted him as stated in his Affidavit. A day or two after the above transaction, the Duke of Wellington had a conversation with my father on this subject. This was, at my father's request, communicated to me by my brother, Lincoln Stanhope, and I promised my father, through him, not to renew "THE PARTICULAR INSULT." About the same period, I also promised Sir R. Birnie not to renew "the particular insult" complained of by Lord Hertford.

On the 20th of August last I was on horseback in North Audley-street, and not Grosvenor-square, conversing with a person, when the Marquess of Hertford passed in his carriage, and as the carriage passed me, I pointed my stick in at the side window, and said to the person, "There goes * * * * * * Lord Hertford."

The next day I received the following note from Sir R. Birnie:

"Sir Richard Birnie presents his compliments to Mr. Stanhope, and will be glad if he will call at the Office any time before three, or after that hour, at the Home Office, Whitehall, either to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Stanhope may come alone if he pleases, as nothing is intended beyond delivering an opinion---not from Lord Hertford.---Bow-street, Aug. 21, 1825."

In consequence of the above note, I had an interview with Sir Richard on the 22d August, when he stated to me that he had not seen Lord Hertford, but had been called upon by a person of the greatest respectability, whom he knew to be a friend of all my family; he proposed telling me the name of such person, if I particularly wished it.

Sir Richard went on to state, that such person had called on him in consequence of my having repeatedly insulted Lord Hertford, and annoyed him in another way, by talking loudly of him, in an offensive manner, wherever I met him. Sir Richard said, he was surprised at my conduct, as I had pledged myself both to him and to my father, not to renew "the particular insult" to Lord Hertford, and that he wished to know what was my object and what I wanted of Lord Hertford?

Sir Richard Birnie said, that Sir Herbert Taylor (the person before alluded to) had dropped a word or two which he did not exactly understand, threatening if I was not quiet, such a thing as the Court Martial held on me, might be published by Lord Hertford.

I replied, that owing to the Duke of W.'s intercession, I had promised my father, as well as him (Sir Richard), not to repeat "the particular insult" complained of by Lord Hertford, but that farther I should not answer for myself, excepting that for my own sake I should not do any thing that would come under the cognizance of the law. I said further, that Lord Hertford had deeply injured me, for what I knew not, as I had never received or demanded any of his son's money; that he had thrown me out of my profession, and defeated all my other prospects. With regard to what had dropped from Sir H. Taylor about publishing the Court-martial, I said that on that subject I was not to be frightened, as I wished they would publish it. What I required of Lord Hertford was, that he should, through his interest, get me reinstated in that situation which I should then have had in the army.

The next day I received the following note from Sir Richard Birnie:---

"Sir Richard Birnie requests the favour of five minutes more with Mr. Stanhope, in consequence of an interview he has had with another person, since Mr. Stanhope favoured him with a call yesterday.--Bow-street, Aug. 24, 1825."

At this meeting, Sir Richard told me he had had a long interview with Lord Hertford, that he (Sir Richard) wished me to inform him whether I had said on any occasion to any one that I should be content if I could receive 2,000l, as I owed this sum in some particular way; that Sir H. Taylor had been spoken to about my being restored to my rank in the army, but said it was impossible; that the Marquess really spoke *very*, *very* kindly of me, and said that particularly as a relation he was sorry for my situation, as I had suffered much; that he felt disposed to do any thing he could for me, but that my restoration to the Army was quite out of the question. His Lordship said, with regard to the 2,000l., "you know, Sir Richard, that if I like to bestow the money, every body gives me credit for having plenty." He added, that he thought some situation might be obtained for me. I replied, that I had never mentioned any thing about a compromise for 2,000l.; that if even the Marquess paid me all his son's debt, which I did not require, I should directly give it to some Charitable Institution; but that what I wanted was that the Marquess would get me restored to my rank in the Army, and that if that was impossible, that he would get me some permanent situation in London of 400l. or 500l. per annum.

Sir Richard then observed that he agreed with me in all I had said; that he thought Lord Hertford would, from the kind and feeling manner in which he expressed himself, do any thing for me; but, said Sir Richard, you would not like the confinement of a situation in any public office. The Marquess thinks a Consulship you would like best.

I replied, that I should not dislike the confinement of a public office; but that a Consulship was out of the question, as I knew the Marquess of H. wished to get me out of the country, to which I never would consent.

In consequence of the following note, I again saw Sir Richard on the 26th August,

"DEAR SIR—Once more let me see you to-day.

"Thursday. "R. B."

Sir Richard told me that he had had another long interview with Lord Hertford; that his lordship spoke most feelingly, and talked again of relationship; said, that though the offence for which the Court broke me was not a slight one, yet that I had already suffered enough; for that even a convict, after his seven years' transportation was over, ought no longer to be subject to punishment; that ten years had elapsed since the affair in question, and that both I and his son were very young at the time, there not being, he believed, a great difference between our ages; that my restoration to the Army was quite out of the question, but that if I could get my father, or any other relative of distinction to ask Ministers for a place, and refer them to him (Lord Hertford), his interest would do all it could; nay more, that his interest alone should carry me through; Sir R. B. added, that the M. of H. said, that he having been the person who got me dismissed from the Army, it was out of the question for him (Lord H.) "to play the first fiddle in the business, or even to appear; but that it was his (Lord H.'s) wish, if any thing was done to make me comfortable, and not to throw away his interest to get me a place of less than double what I asked.

I replied, that I would not ask my father so unreasonable a favour under any consideration; however, if the Marquess would first ascertain, in a private manner, whether the Ministers would give me any place in London, and that there was no chance of a refusal, I should then have no objection to ask my father or some other person, "to play (as his Lordship expressed it) the first fiddle." Sir Richard said, on my taking leave, that I had better consider what he had said.

On the 27th August I had another interview with Sir R. B. and found him packing up his portmanteau and about to leave town. I told him my reason for calling on him was, that our conversation the day before required an answer, that I was still of the same mind, and that unless the Marquess himself undertook to inquire of Ministers whether they would give me a place, I could not ask my father, or my other relative, so solicit a situation for me. Sir Richard remarked, that it was of no consequence the Marquess would undertake it all himself. I said I had a memorandum in my pocket

what I wished to say. It was as follows. Sir Richard read it directly :---

"MEMORANDUM.---1. I conclude that the Marquess of Hertford knew that he could obtain for me an acceptable situation, before he made me an offer to that effect, he having already ascertained that I could not be restored to the Army.

"2. It will be desirable to ascertain what situation in London the Marquess of Hertford can obtain for me, through his powerful influence, before I solicit some friend to write on the subject. I also desire to know to which of the Ministers the Marquess of Hertford wishes me to apply.

"3. Having for many years suffered from a want of employment, it is desirable that I should be nominated to some situation as soon as possible; to put my name at the bottom of a list would be to prolong my anxiety of mind.

"A. STANHOPE."

After Sir Richard had read the memorandum, he said, "this is very well, and to the point." I told him, he might keep it or not, upon which he put it into his pocket, saying, "I can use it if I please, or keep it in reserve, to shew to Lord Hertford or not, as an old woman would a draw of brandy."

On the 7th September, I wrote as follows to the Military Secretary.

"SIR—Libellous and unprovoked attacks having lately been made on my character, I have the honour to request, that you will be pleased to forward to me two copies of the proceedings of my Court Martial.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

"A. STANHOPE"

"Stable-yard, St. James's, 7th Sept. 1825

To the above I received the following answer :—

Horse Guards, Sept. 9, 1825.

"SIR---I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to acquaint you that your application for two copies of the proceedings of your Court Martial, should be addressed to the Judge Advocate General. I have the honour to be Sir, &c.

"H. TAYLER.

"To the Hon. Augustus Stanhope."

On the 8th September I received from Sir Richard Birnie, the following note :---

"Sir Richard Birnie once more wishes to see Mr. Stanhope.

Bow-street, Monday."

To this I answered, that I was sorry that particular business would prevent me from calling on him until next day, at twelve o'clock.

In answer to the above I received the following :—

Bow-street, Sept. 8, eight P. M. Monday

"DEAR SIR---I am truly sorry that I have ordered all my troop of Horse Patrol for inspection to-morrow, near Harrow, and cannot be home before seven in the evening. After that hour I fear it will be inconvenient for you to call. On the following day too, I start in another direction for the same purpose; and on both days I shall be ten miles from town, and absent from ten till seven. On Thursday it is impossible to miss me any part of the day from the office. Your's hastily, but truly,

"R. BIRNIE.

"The Hon. Augustus Stanhope."

On the 9th I received another letter from Sir Richard saying :---

DEAR SIR---The rain has stopped my inspection; I am here all day.

"R. B."

On that day I had an interview with Sir Richard, when he, in a confused manner, wished to know if I had done any thing more about the business of our late conferences. To this I made no direct answer, but said I did not exactly know what transpired, or have you since you saw me ?" I observed that there was an extensive field for discussion or question, and added that no communication had taken place excepting through him, with the Marquess. He did not seem satisfied with my answer, and evidently wished to draw something more from me. Sir R. Birnie next said, "the Marquess of Hertford has not been here himself, but has sent his man of business. Mr. Harmer, to me, to say, that he does not approve of the first part of the Memorandum (which Sir R. had read in my presence more than a fortnight ago, without objecting to any thing therein), and that the Marquess had not promised to get me a situation. I asked his pardon, and said the Marquess had decidedly made such an offer through him (Sir Richard.) He answered that I must have been mistaken, or that it was his over zeal in my cause; that the Marquess now decidedly refused, in the first place, to ask for the situation; 'That is (observed Sir R.) that he would not play the first fiddle."

Sir Richard then asked if I had done any thing in the affair since I last saw him, and finding that I did not answer him in the way he wished, he said, "I mean, have you not applied for two copies of your Court-Martial ?" To this I replied, that I had; he next wanted to know for what reason ? This question I did not think proper to answer. Sir R. B. said he was sorry to find that every body was not as willing to serve me as he was; that Mr. Harmer, the Marquess of Hertford's lawyer, had mentioned that Mr. Croker appeared very much my enemy.

Sir Richard repeated, that the Marquess could not ask for a place for me himself, he being the person who had been the means of my being broke.

Sir Richard Birnie then said, that there was at this moment vacant one of the Commissioners of Stamps, worth 800l. per annum, and the business of the office was all over at two o'clock. To this I answered, The Marquess can then, in a private way, find out whether the Ministers will give it to me; if they will, I can get some one to apply for it. Sir Richard finished by observing, that he was in hopes that something would have been done, but that he did not now know what to think about it.

I shall conclude by observing, that all the interviews solicited by Sir Richard Birne except the first, have taken place since the last insult complained of by the Marquess of Hertford.

AUGUSTUS STANHOPE.

I, the undersigned, was in habits of daily intercourse with my brother, Augustus Stanhope, during the period to which the transactions before recited refer; and not only heard from him verbally the report of these interviews as they occurred, but saw the various letters, and the memorandum that passed between the parties. I am, therefore, confident, not only that the contents of the preceding statement is, in every particular, true, but that it contains all that is essential to the most impartial justice, even when it makes against himself.

LEICESTER STANHOPE.

THE BRITISH PRESS,—DECEMBER 15, 1825.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—Yesterday, during the hours of business, two persons, of the names of Carter and Gardiner, came to the office, and presented to the sitting Magistrate, H. M. DYER, Esq. an affidavit, requesting his signature to it.

Mr. DYER, on receiving it, read it very attentively. He then asked Carter what was the nature of his business ?

Carter—I have lived with Dr. Monro for a considerable time.

Mr. DYER—How long is it since you left that gentleman ?—It is some years now, for I have since been to the Cape of Good Hope, along with the settlers, and I remained there four years.

Mr. DYER—How long have you been in England since ?—About two years.

Mr. DYER—Did you live with Mrs.——— ?—Yes.

Mr. DYER—Your document is such an extraordinary one, that I must have an explanation upon some points of it.

Carter—Hearing of the cruelties practised at Mrs. ———'s establishment, I engaged myself as a servant there, merely to discover if such was the case:

Mr. DYER—How came you to hear that such atrocious treatment was going on in this country ?—Since my return to England I married a young woman who lived servant at Mrs. ——'s establishment, and she informed me of what I have stated in my affidavit.

Mr. DYER—What salary were you to have ?—Twelve guineas per year.

Mr. DYER—How long did you live there ?—Nine days.

Mr. DYER—Did you behold any of those cruelties which you have named ?—Yes sir: there was one gentleman who was, on account of his disease, rather dirty, and he was tied down to his bed every night, besides having a strait-waistcoat on. Mrs. —— said, that if I would cause him to be cleaner she would reward me. Some of the other patients, whose friends paid nine guineas per week, are literally starved; for whilst I was there they used to come and pick up the crumbs from our table, and also eat the potato parings.

Mr. Gardiner—It is notorious that the woman's conduct is the most unfeeling that can be imagined, It had been often spoken of publicly in my shop, and I have advised Carter to prepare an affidavit of the facts.

Mr. DYER—Does the establishment belong to the female whom you have mentioned ?

Carter—It belongs to Doctor ——, and also formerly lived at a boarding-school at ——, from whence she came to.——

Mr. DYER—The house had been a boarding-school, and that for these seventy years past: it is a very large house, and must be capable of containing several inmates ?

Carter—There were about 82 ladies and gentlemen, out of which there were two or three favourites, who were treated properly.

Mr. DYER—Who is the physician ?---Dr. S——

Mr. DYER---Is he resident ?---No, Sir.

Mr. DYER---Who is the apothecary ---There is none.

Mr. DYER---What, is there no medicine administered to the inmates ?---No, Sir, they do not want medicine---they only want a proper supply of food.

Mr. DYER---Then you are fully prepared to substantiate the facts which you have here stated ?---I am, Sir.

Mr. DYER---Then I suppose you will attend here again whenever you may be wanted ?---I certainly will.

Carter then gave the worthy Magistrate his address.

Mr. DYER---If what you have stated in your affidavit is true, it becomes the bounden duty of every man, who has the smallest spark of humanity in his breast, to cause an investigation into such horrid transactions; and, as the Magistrates have the power, I will cause an inquiry to be instantly instituted, and, if it can be fully proved, the just exposure of such disgraceful practices cannot be too soon made public: and I think that, in the course of a week, I shall be able to let you publicly support those charges which your affidavit contains.

INNOCENCE OF A FEMALE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

A great portion of the time of the Magistrates of Lambeth-street office was yesterday occupied in the investigation of a case, which ought to operate as an additional caution to prosecutors in their identification of prisoners. The circumstances are briefly as follow :—

In the month of June last two females, named Davis and Ferris, were committed for trial from this office, on a charge of having forcibly taken from the person of Mr. James Marsh, the son of a timber-merchant, 45*l.* in cash and bank-notes. On their examination, and on their trial, that gentleman swore positively to their identity, and both were convicted and sentenced to death. The prisoner Ferris at each time solemnly declared her innocence of the crime, and so emphatic was her declaration or her being pronounced guilty, that it attracted the attention of the then Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Brown, who, having made inquiries, exerted himself, and succeeded in having her sentence respited. Since the trial, Foster the officer received such information as led to the apprehension of two other females, named Shute and Furze, who were yesterday brought before Messrs. Hardwick and Wyatt. Previous, however, to the case being gone into, the Magistrates expressed some difficulty in entertaining it, the more so as Mr. Marsh, the prosecutor, is at present confined in St. Luke's Lunatic Asylum, and therefore incapable of attending. On the objection being made, Foster the officer stated that he had lately learned that there were, at the time the robbery was committed, two persons in Wentworth-street, who could give important evidence as to the guilt of the parties now accused, and the innocence of Ferris; and indeed, said he, since the apprehension of the prisoners they have admitted their criminality, and completely exonerated the latter.

Bannister, a turncock, then deposed to his being in Wentworth-street one evening in June last, when he saw the two prisoners now in custody, with the convict Davis: they were, as he thought, lurking with a young man, and shortly afterwards separated; that person whom he believed to be Mr. Marsh, did not then say he was robbed, but walked off quietly, as if about his business.

Magistrate—Then you did not know that Ferris was in custody once, charged with having on that evening committed a robbery in company with Davis and another female ?—I did.

Magistrate—Why did you not attend the trial ? Your evidence then would have been most important, and in all probability have effected the discharge of that unfortunate creature, whose life was so near being sacrificed, and who, at the present moment, is enduring all the horrors of incarceration ?

Witness—I never received any directions to do so; and therefore thought it unnecessary.

On referring to the evidence, as given by Mr. Marsh at this office and at the Old Bailey, it appeared that that gentleman, on being robbed, called out repeatedly; another witness corroborated the testimony of the witness Bannister, both as regarded the robbery and the identity of the prisoners now in custody.

Mr. HARDWICK remarked on the descrepancies which appeared between the statement of the present witnesses and that given by Mr. Marsh, particularly as to his calling out for assistance when plundered. He regretted that his state of health prevented his attendance, as were it otherwise an opportunity would be afforded of contrasting their testimony. It was with reluctance that he (Mr. H.) received supplimentary evidence, especially in a case on the merits of which a Jury had already decided, and he thought that doing so very much contributed to sap the foundation of justice. In the present instance, as the witnesses had no recollection of dates, there was no proof that the transaction they alluded to was the same in which Marsh was concerned.

The prisoners were remanded.

THE SCOTSMAN.—DEC. 21.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

After the next publication of the Quarterly Review, Mr. Coleridge retires from the editorship to give himself more entirely up to his increasing professional duties; and his literary place is to be supplied by Mr. Lockhart, the author of several well-known popular works, and son-in-law to Sir Walter Scott.

The Third Volume of the Works of Canova, in Sculpture and Modelling, engraved in outline by Henry Moses, has been for some time in preparation. It will consist of six double parts, each containing seven engravings, with descriptions from the Italian of the Countess Albrizzi. The first part is announced to appear in January, and a part regularly on every succeeding month, until completed.

The Third and Fourth parts of Lord Northwick's Selection of Ancient Coins, drawn by Del Frate, a distinguished pupil of Canova, and engraved by Henry Moses, will also soon be ready. The descriptions are by Dr. Nochden.

Two volumes of the History of Painting in Italy, from the period of the revival of the Fine Arts to the end of the eighteenth century, translated from the original Italian of the Abbate Luigi Lanzi, by Thomas Roscoe, Esq. will speedily be published; and five vols. Idemy 8vo. will complete the work.

Milan.---Messrs Fusi and Steda continue the publication of Popular Historical Abridgments. Among those which they have lately put forth, are, The History of the Russian Empire, in six small volumes, by the Chevalier Campagnori, already well known by several valuable works; the History of the Crusades in two volumes, by M. Berrolotti; the History of Portugal, in two volumes by the same author; and the History of Holland, in three volumes, by Leonard Sanvitali. All these histories are remarkable for their clearness and simplicity. The work now amounts to 115 volumes.

Caucasus.---A very interesting work has been published at Moscow, under the title of New Geographical and Historical Notices of Caucasus, by Semen Bronevsky. The first volume contains statistical details respecting Causasus; observations on the extent, the limits, and the primitive state of that country; remarks on the religions of the inhabitants, on their languages, customs, government, polity, population, trade, and revenue. The author has contrived to avoid the dryness usually inseparable from publications of this description; and without failing in accuracy, has rendered the perusal of his work attractive and amusing. He represents the inhabitants of the mountains (called in the Russian language, Gortzy) as possessing the vices and the virtues of a semi-barbarous people, as unceasingly occupied in war, as ardent defenders of liberty, as cruel and vindictive towards their enemies, hospitable in domestic life, and faithful to their friends. Their customs are very similar to those of the feudal system; and there is every where a striking resemblance between them and the barbarians who poured from the mountains of the North over the plains of Europe in the 4th and 5th centuries of the Christian era. As among the first conquerors of Europe, the personal courage of the prince is the surest title to the esteem of his subjects. The nobles are the leaders of the army in battle, compose the royal council in time of peace, and fulfil all the duties of vassals Pillage is their principal and favourite occupation. Slaves, either bought or taken, (over whom they exercise an absolute power), and horses, constitute all their riches. Their laws are derived either from the Koran, or from ancient usage. The geographical and commercial portions of M. Bronevsky's work are also exceedingly valuable and interesting.

COBBETT ON THE MONEY CRISIS.

Aye, "another stoppage of the Bank is the *end* of the affair, as "sure as the Devil's in London." Never will the system outlive tha for many months. This the base and bloody-minded Old Times newspaper, who huniedt poor Cashman in such a way, has very nearly asserted within these few days.

As to what the government has resolved on, this base thing knows nothing; but here it is repeating my words, and that too, as its own; though it has, scores of times, abused me for uttering these words. However, as to what will be done, this vile thing knows no more than any boy that is sweeping the streets. Indeed, I do not believe that the Ministers themselves know what will be done. But this I know, that something must be done for the *thing*, or that something will be done to it. There are, according to the published lists, in the calendars, 770 country-bankers in England and Scotland, and 70 London bankers. Now, if the smashing only of about 50 country banks and 5 London banks has made such a hubbub, what is to be the effect of a general smash ? And, can any man show me any grounds for believing, that such general smash will not come ?

POSTSCRIPT.---The confusion in the Wen is beyond all description. The Jews and jobbers stand about in pairs, talking to each other in a low voice, and looking as black as the devil! All is complete consternation. The false, the cheating thing is now seen in its true light. The gamblers are all blown up. The millions worth of goods are gone away to South America, and those who lent the money on bonds, to buy the goods with, are ruined by "free trade," against which free trade projects I always protested!

Well; but what are the Ministers at ? God knows! The newspapers say, that they have sent for the *head* of an eminent banking concern, to consult him "on the state of the currency." What! so they do not know it, then ? If I had been in their place, I would have sent for the *tail* of the concern: I would have had the banker's wife: I would, upon my honour; for, it is not a scheme, but decision, that is now wanted: and, for short and right-forward work, there is nothing like women. They never take time to shuffle, they are for no expedients; and this banker's wife would have said to Lord Liverpool (that "*safe* politician, as the city-people called him, in 1802); "Why, my dear Lord, if you cannot pay in gold, you must pay in paper, at once: that is all."

The Small-Note Bill was necessary, if the interest of the debt, if the army, if the dead-weight, if the sinecures and pensions, were to be kept up in full. To *these*, therefore, we always come back. As long as they exist to any thing like their present amount, there must be a great parcel of paper afloat as currency; and, if there be great parcels of paper, there cannot be payments in gold. Thus, then, there must be a *great reduction* of debt, dead-weight, army, sinecures, and pensions; or the paper thing must go on; and go on it cannot without

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

IT has been resolved, that all advertise[illegible]s which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any [illegible] the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, a[illegible] must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regu[illegible] any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE
COMMISSARIAT COOPERAGE,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
CLOSE TO COLABAH FERRY;
On MONDAY next the 29th instant,
AT 11 A. M.

SUNDRY OLD COOPERAGE STORES, Staves, Butts, Hogsheads. Iron Hoops &c. Further particulars, and a list of the articles, may be seen at the Commissary General's Office.

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 10 per cent is to be paid down immediately by the purchaser, and the Articles to be cleared away and paid for, on or before the fifth day after that of the sale; or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

E. H. BELLASSIS,
Commissary General.

COM. GEN'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 25th May 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to England by the Ship FORTUNE, will he closed on the 1st June at 5 o'Clock P. M.

R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
26th May 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 29th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles belonging to an Officer deceased.

AND

Some articles of Bakery Furniture belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. REEL.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 31st instant, imported on the Hamburgh Ship Asia.

An Invoice of Silesian Broad-Cloth,—Black,—Blue.— Green,—Violet,— Brown, Grey,—and Scarlet,—and some Superfine Scarlet of English Manufacture.

ALSO,

An Invoice of superfine Liqueurs, imported by the same Ship, Noyeau, Raspberry, Ratafia, and Cherry, do. Cherry Brandy, Curaçeau, Esprit de Cupidon, Choix de Dan[illegible].

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 31st Instant, imported on the Ship Asia, from Hamburgh, viz.

A choice selection of fine Westphalia Hams, in capital order.

An Invoice of Corks, a quantity of Lavender Water.

An Invoice of Window Glass in Boxes of 100 feet each, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 18, 14 by 16, 14 by 18.

ALSO,

The remainder of the Invoice of Glass Ware advertized last Wednesday.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

[illegible]STNA & GOPALL Shroffs, [illegible] Tickets of the [illegible]826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 1st Prox.

THE remaining Gentlemen's Fashionable London made Coats, Laurie's Hunting and Military Saddles, positively to the highest bidder.

London Porter and Hodgson's [illegible] well up in bottle, a few dozen of old [illegible]deira, Seidletz Powder in large Packages, Hair Powder and Pomatum.

Silver Tea and Coffee pots, Milk bowl, plated Curry dishes, Ball Thread and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 27th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 1st Proximo,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
TWO FIELD OFFICERS'
TENTS,
ONE LINED WITH YELLOW SERGE,
THE OTHER LINED WITH CHINTZ,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEIVING INDIA.
ALSO
TWO NEAT
CHARIOTS
PAINTED GREEN,
Belonging to a Family returned to Europe.
Meadows Street, 27th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN Invoice of Elegant Fowling Pieces and in Mahogany Cases, Comprising Double Barrelled Detonating fowling pieces by Broadman..... .. .. Rs. 210 to 300
Ditto Ditto with flint lock Hewitt. 210
Single Barrelled Do. with Percussion lock by Mortimer. 150
Ditto Ditto with flint lock by Waterhouse and Horton,
Single Barrelled Rifle by Mortimer. 200
Ditto Ditto by Allport. .. 150
A pair of Pistols by Adams. . 200

Meadows Street, 27th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A HANDSOME
YELLOW PAINTED
EUROPE CURRICLE,

WITH a Box seat behind for a servant, built by Chamberlain and Co. to order, and a set of good Harness.

PRICE Rs. 1350.

Meadows Street, 27th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A VERY LIGHT AND NEAT
SHIGRAMPOE,
PRICE Rs. 425.
Meadows Street, 27th May 1826

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

FOR SALE,

THE well known, and beautiful VILLA of AMBOLLEE, in Salsette, the property of the late DAVID MALCOLM Esq.

APPLY TO
SHOTTON MALCOLM and Co.
Bombay, 20th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
EIGHT-DAY CLOCK,
BY McCABE,
PRICE RUPEES 325,
AND A HIGHLY FINISHED
RIFLE,
BY STANDEAMAYOR,
PRICE RUPEES 300.
Meadows Street, 27th May 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
ALL THOSE CAPITAL
BUNGALOES
LATE THE RESIDENCE OF
William Ashburner Morgan Esq.
ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE Sale to take place on Friday the second day of June next. Particulars and Conditions of Sale to be had on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Auctioneers, and the property to be seen on the day previous to the sale

Bombay, 2[illegible]th May 1826.

FOR SALE,
ON MODERATE TERMS,

A DESIRABLE small Retreat admirably adapted for a small Family or a Shooting box, and capable of being extended. It is situated on the Salsette side of Mahim River, and close to the Ferry between the Islands of Bombay and Salsette: has attached and detached Gardens well stocked with Fruit and other Trees, &c. There is a small quantity of Furniture which may be taken with the Premises.

The Terms as also the Title deeds, may be viewed on Application to Messrs. BAXTER and Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT ANTONIO DE MELLO has contracted with DAVESEY VURSEY and SHAMJEE SHEWJEE, to disposed of his TWO HOUSES (one covered with Tiles and the other with Cadjan) situated at Seven Brab Trees, near Vadachy Gaddy, without the Town Walls. If any person or persons have any claims, demands, mortgage, or inheritable right, he, she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASERS within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he she or they will be precluded therein. —Dated 27th May 1826.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned DOGS, landed from the Pyramus.
2 English Bull Dogs,
1 " Pointer,
1 " Grey Hound,
1 " Terrier,

Apply to LIMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

Freig[illegible]
THE FI[illegible]
ASI[illegible]
OF 500 TONS BUR[illegible]
Captain James Steven[illegible]

WILL Sail on or about the 15th June, and will touch at Portsmouth.

The Asia has good accommodation for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Further particulars may be learnt on applications to Mr. GRASSICK, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO.

All applications for Passage are requested to be made before 6th June, after which date none can be received.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO
LONDON
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
DARIUS,
OF 400 TONS,
Captain Thomas Bowen,
LATE OF THE SARAH,

IS daily expected from England and will be dispatched early in June. The Darius has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1826.

For Freight or Passage
TO
ENGLAND,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
DIADEM,
OF 400 TONS,
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER.

THIS Ship was to leave Portsmouth on the 25th January and may be daily expected. The Diadem is well fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART, & CO.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

For Freight and Passage
TO
ENGLAND,
THE SHIP
PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. John Brodie,
(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

Will sail for London on or about the 20th proximo.

The Pyramus has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon, —Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th May 1826.

FOR SALE

A pair of BEAUTI[illegible] or the W[illegible] TELOPE, [illegible] TERRIE[illegible] PAND[illegible]

...dicatu...
...ical Side,
...ON Esq. of
...Executor in the W...
... named.—All persons ...
... the estate of the said dec...
...quested to make the same forth...
known to the said Executor, and thos...
indebted thereto to make payment to him ...
without delay.

Bombay, 16*th May* 1826.

...વાલ•ધણી•દામા
...નો•પેડી•ચલાવેછે• અને
...ર•નાણુદા•ગુલામ•ઈબ્રીન•મહમદ
...લ•મીલકતનો•માંગણારોછે•એ•ધ
ણીએ•અરજ•કરીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—એ
વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•ભાળશતા•હોએ
એ•તેનાંએાને•જાહેર•થાએ—તા• ૧૯ મી
મેએ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશ•ડાપકજીનશ

વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of ISMAILJEE EBRAHIMJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there, to BHOWANIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, trading under the name and firm of DAMA GOPALDASS, a Creditor on the Estate and Effects of the said ISMAILJEE EBRAHIMJEE, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th May 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર•ખબર

મરનાર•મીયાં•ઇશમાએેલજી•ઇલરાઇ
મજી•શ્રી•ચુંબઇનો•વેપારી•હતો•એની•મા
લ•મીલકતનુ•ચખ્તીયારનામુ•લેવા•શાહુ
શ્રી•ચુંબઇની•જુદીકૅટરની•ખુપરીમ•કો
રટની•જકલીશીઆડાતીકાલ•કોરટમાં•
તમેા•નીદાશ•પરશોટમદાશ•એ•ધણીદામા
ગોપાલદાશને•નામની•પેડી•ચલાવેછે•અને
એ•મરનાર•ઇશમાએેલજી•ઇલરાઇમજી
ની•માલ•મીલકતનો•માંગણારછે•એ•ધણી
એ•અરજ•કરીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વા
શતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•ભાળશતા•હોએ
તેનાંએાને•જાહેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧૯ મી•
મેએ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશ•ડાપકજીનશ

વકીલ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of SUTTABHAMABOYE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, widow, deceased, be granted to WISSWANATH WITTUL Devudker, a Principal Creditor of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 23d May 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

जाहीर खबर

मुंबईचे सुप्रीमकोर्ट जुडिकेदुरम ध्यें मरणारहोदु विधवास्त्री सत्यभामाबाई इचि वकीलात घ्यावयाकरितां विश्वनाथविठल दीवउकर त्याणे अर्जकेला असे कांजर हाधनी मरणार विधवास्त्रीचा मुख्यत्वें कर्ज घेणारा असे यास्तव सर्वलोकया बाईचे विभागा असल्यास त्यास जाहिर होणे तारीख २३ मे सन १८२६

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ANDREW GIBSON, late of Bombay, Assistant Surgeon in the

Advertisement.

HOUSE AT POONAH,

TO BE SOLD, and possession obtained on the 1st September next, a HOUSE and GARDEN, the property of the late Captain FLEETWOOD, situated in the most desirable part of the Cantonment, possessing ample accommodation for a family, and with Stabling and Out-Offices of every description.

The House and Compound is inclosed on three sides by a stone wall, and from its situation is equally well adapted for a person whose residence there is unconnected with the Military duties of the Cantonment

Reference to be made to the Executor at Poonah.

Poonah, 18*th May* 1826

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE & CAWASJEE,
NEXT TO SHOTTON & Co's.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they have just received from London, per Ship Edinburgh, the following Articles, Russia Ox Tongues. Best Normandy Pippins, Orange, Lemon. Double Gloucester Cheese, Blue Raisins in Boxes, Pickled Red and White Herrings in Casks and Jars, and Pickled Tongues.

Bombay, 26*th May* 1826.

Advertisement.

COOSHALL JAICHUND has sold a HOUSE situated without the Fort of Bombay, in Cajee's Street, formerly belonging to the late MOOSSA ESSA, to YACOOB AHMED SURKEDJEE All persons having claims upon the same, are requested to mention them to him within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will not be admitted.

Bombay, 24*th May* 1826.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખુશાલ•જેચંદ•એ•ધણીએ•ઇબ્રાહીમ•
મહમદ•શરફદ્દીજી•ધેહર•એક•વેચાતુ•
આપીછુંછે•એ•ધેહર•શ્રી•બાઝારકોટ•કા
જીનાં•મોહોલામાંછે•અને•એ•ધેહર•અગા
ડુ•મરનાર•મુશા•ઇશા•નુ•હતુ•શરવે•લો
કોનો•દાવો•એ•ધેહર•ઉપર•હોએતો•આ
જથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આપીને•ખરી
દદારને•જાહેર•કરે—તેબારપછી•કોઇનો•
દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી *

તા• ૨૪ મી•એપ્રે ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of NACODA GOOLAM BEEN MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to BHOWANIDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, trading under the name and firm of DAMA GOPALDASS, ...editor on the Estate and Effects of the ...CODA GOOLAM BEEN MA... all persons interested therein ...ed thereof.—Dated this

...OS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR

THE Proprietor of the GENERAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS begs leave to announce to the Public, that he has just received, per Pyramus, a supply of Lithographic Materials, and is prepared to execute in Lithography the undermentioned FORMS, &c.

VIZ.

Mercantile Forms and Circulars, of every description
Custom House Forms,.....ditto.
Military Forms,.....ditto
Regimental Books,.....ditto.
Troop and Company Books,....ditto.
Paymasters' Books,.....ditto

N. B.—For the fixed prices of all Mercantile and Military Forms, &c. the Proprietor begs respectfully to inform the Public, that on application at his Office at Girgaum a printed List of Prices may be had.

The printing of Drawings, either in the Ink or Chalk Style, will also be undertaken; and Lithographic Stones let out, either to Amateurs or professed Artists, at a moderate charge.

The Proprietor of the General Lithographic Press also takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that a series of detached VIEWS OF BOMBAY are now in progress, and will be issued from the Press in the month of August following:—the book to contain Six Views, and the price to Non-Subscribers Rs. 12, Subscribers Rs 8 per copy

Gen. Litho Office, Girgaum,
26*th May* 1826.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent."—ROCHEFOUCAULT.

MR. EDITOR,

Never have I seen an article in the Oriental Herald (for January 1826) equal for virulence, falsehood, and vindictiveness, to the Fifth Essay in that repository of defamation and misrepresentation. For relentless hate, debasement of all moral feeling, and atrocity of motive, this outdoes all former doings. Whether to reprobate most the cowardice of attacking the silent dead, or, by reproachful and deceptive statements, harrowing the feelings and disturbing the peace of mind of the relatives and friends of the deceased, it is difficult to determine,—each are alike execrable, and deserving the condemnation of every feeling and honorable mind. Buckingham's recent heartless and disgusting outrage on the memory of the late John Adam, is a "*chef d'ouvre*" of malice and wickedness; and although the poison carries its own antidote, from the debased and notorious character of the writer, yet it requires a few words of comment, as there are a few men who really or occasionally fix their faith on what Mr. B. states; and however we may pity their credulity, and lament their want of penetration, still it becomes almost an imperative duty not only to set them right, but to expose the falsehoods, calumnies, and fallacies, of this Oriental "Mhælaevel."—Buckingham's inveterate hostility and fixed abhorrence of the present order of things, or indeed of all Government, and of persons in power, is too well known to require comment; but in the present melancholy case of detraction and insult, his antipathy and virulence have caused him to go beyond himself.—Blinded by passion, and infuriated by his repeated defeats and exposures at home, he has no bounds to his anger and malevolence. The tomb cannot escape him. Departed greatness and living worth are alike assailed, censured, and slandered, by this high minded and immaculate reformer. But to the disgraceful libels in question p. 31. "And yet this man, (Mr. "Adam), whose brief career of a few "weeks was marked by such *tyranny*, "such imbecility, and such *public scorn*, "in now exhibited by the slavish sycophant (Asiatic Journal) of the East "India Company," &c. &c.

Good Heavens! to talk of the "imbecility" of as able a man as ever presided at the Council Board, of the "tyranny" of as mild and affectionate a person as ever lived, and of the "public scorn" with which he was treated, is an insult to common sense, a mocking of our understanding. A blacker, baser, or more slanderous paragraph never was penned. But, as before stated, it cures itself. We know it to

...isposed as I am to give importance to ...lumnies, of which the motives are as ob...ious as their cruelty is great, still I cannot resist one other extract; and although it is 11 o'clock at night, and *my villa* has few doors and still fewer windows, and I lack that indispensable appendage to an Indian table, a shade,—consequently, from a fresh breeze blowing, my "midnight oil" flickers, and a thousand forms dance before me, Buckingham is too tangible to escape, though I sit in

Sorry and lone dimness.

I almost tremble while I transcribe the following damnable and revolting passage p. 30.—"But the *mistaken* and *unhappy* BEING (whom this injudicious Eulogist &c. &c. would flatter) had just gone to his last account, with all his UNATONED SINS upon his head."

It will hardly be credited that even a man like Buckingham could be so lost to all sense of common decency, and to the effect which such language must, by recoiling, have on his own reputation, not as a Christian but as a Journalist, in betraying his utter disregard of truth, his inextinguishable hate, the violence of his passions, and his unceasing and interminable course of defamation, slander and detraction. These envenomed and odious paragraphs will do him more harm than all his other machinations put together.

By the bye, if you wish to have the article which Mr. B. professes to have excited his ire, I will send it. It is an excellent and impartial piece of Necrology; and as the Asiatic Journal is greatly improved in writing, in arrangement, in its research, and general character, under its *new* management, I am surprised at finding it so little read. For variety and selection, it is preferable to the Herald. We are so cloyed and stuffed in that work with the eternal "Free Press," "Colonization," and "Abuse of People in Power," that hardly ten *fat* pages of readable matter remain.

Having in the few preceding brief remarks shown the veracity of Mr. B., the mildness of his temper, the goodness of heart and general amiability of character, I must now request you will take a hearty laugh with me. As before observed, I am not scribbling by the most brilliant luminary. I was compelled for a minute to shift my quarters, to obtain a more certain light, for really at first I did not believe my own eyes, deceived as they might have been by the unkind wind's annoying my treacherous oil wick. Read, and BELIEVE, if you can:—At p. 173.—"Nearly two "years have elapsed since this petition "was presented (that by Mr. Lambton) "to Parliament. Neither *within* the walls "of that House, nor WITHOUT, has ANY "ATTEMPT ever been made (wah, wah, wah!) to call in question the strict "accuracy (most accurate and consistent Mr. B.!!) of *every* allegation it "contained. Not a *shadow* of *doubt* has "ever been thrown upon the LITERAL (I hope you are laughing heartily, Mr. Editor) "truth of every line it contains."

Mr. Buckingham's veracity in this article is about equal to his humanity in the first I have noticed. Is it worth while offering a refutation to such baresaced, such impudent assertions a... consummate assurance, as this? S...ice to ay, it was by a large majority ...uted, censured, and refuted, in the House of Commons; rejected in the Privy Council; found full of deceptions and misstatements by the Board of Controul. At the first debate at the India House 160 were against it, and in the second debate, after the publication of the "Voice from India," 437 votes (*a majority*) laughed it to scorn, and found it a tissue of misreprentation, sophisms, and deceits.

Your's obediently,

Saturday Night. Y.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

The best coal procured in England is from the great coal measures of Northumberland; its extent is about 60 miles by 24, the greatest depth exceeds 1300 feet, from whence the strata rise on all sides to the surface at about an average of one inch in 20. The thickest bed of coal is 6 feet, and the next 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches, they are about 360 feet ... and have between them eight ... one of 4 and ... a...

round the mines, lighting fires a[illegible] mouths of the shafts to quicken the dra[illegible] and in some instances by erecting air pumps worked by a steam engine: doors are suspended from the roof of the mines, which drop down on an explosion of gas and clear the apperture. But, perhaps, of all measures which have been taken to secure the miner from explosions, the wire gas lamp by Sir Humfry Davy is the most simple and efficacious

In the coal measures of Staffordshire 13 beds of coal have been found; their greatest depth is nearly a thousand feet; one of the beds (as I mentioned in my first letter) is of the astonishing breadth of 30 feet, and in some places a foot or two more; in fact this bed is made up of 13 different layers, some of them separated by very thin beds of slate clay, and others are only discernible by the difference in the quality of the coal.

In all the coal fields there is a general similarity of structure when considered on the great scale, but if examined attentively much local variety will be discovered. This is exactly what is to be expected, whatever hypothesis of the formation of the several strata may be adopted, which must have been effected by many local circumstances.

The searching f r coal requires considerable theoretical knowledge and practical experience. Even when combined they have often failed of success, and many fortunes have been spent in trying for coal; but on the other hand, if no trial be made, it is impossible to kno what lies under the surface of the ground. The first step is by boring, and then b sinking a shaft, taking care to fix on the deepest part of the bed of the intended mine; for as the strata always incline more or less, it is evident that in no other way can the mine be drained;—by work ing *up* the coal bed the water drains to the shaft—but if the working be *downward* the miner will be working deeper and deeper in water every foot he proceeds.

It is now time to apologise to you, Sir, for the trouble I have given you, and for the space which my several letters have taken up in your valuable paper. The subject is a difficult one, and one which I never pretended to do justice to. Applauding, as all must do, the exertions which have been made and are still in progress to discover the best coal in Kutch, at the instigation of the enlightened head of this Government, my object has been to add my mite to the undertaking, and if the slightest hint may be found useful to the miners in Kutch, my trouble will be well repaid.

15th *May*. A FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

Mahabuleshwur hills, 20th May 1826.

We have often heard, my dear Mr. Editor, of the invigorating influence existing in the climate of the Nilgherry mountains, and its capability of restoring energy to the debilitated constitutions of our tropical exiles; but, while the people of Bombay console themselves that they may there find relief from the misery of a hot season and a remedy in sickness, it will be pleasing to know that they might enjoy similar immunities in judiciously profiting from the advantages which a residence on the hills of Mahabuleshwur holds out to them during the months of March, April and May.

These hills are, I believe, little known; or if known, their climate is not as yet sufficiently appreciated, although a short account of it was inserted in your paper for 1824, by a gentleman who was among the first to derive no less benefit than pleasure from it during the hot season of that year. The situation is almost equi-distant from Mahar and Sattara; and forming a table land of nearly 5,000 feet, it gives rise to the different branches of the Krishna river, and is therefore the most elevated point of the Ghauts in these parts. The breadth of this table land, from where the road beginning at the ghaut leads from the valley of Sattara until it again descends on the opposite side into the Konkun, is about eight miles. The distance from Mahar to the hills is little more than thirty miles, or three easy stages; and to those who propose to take a trip here from Bombay, I would recommend they should get a boat as far as Mahar, via Bankote, and then pr[illegible] bearers from Dapoolie think, by 3,000 feet. ed to institute a comparison, and to speak theoretically, I should prefer that of the latter, as it is more temperate, and therefore better suited to restore lost energy to invalids, debilitated from the effect of heat, and who require an immediate change.

Those who have enjoyed the usual cold weather of the Dekhun, during December and January, will be able to form a much better general idea of the Mahabuleshwur climate from March to June, than could be possibly conveyed to them by any more minute or laboured description. The minimum of Fahrenheit's thermometer is, sometimes, at night 64°: a range of temperature which is only four degrees less than the maximum heat, in May, on the Nilgherry hills. Though the average heat at Mahabuleshwur, a little after noon, is then 80°, in a house, or twelve degrees greater [illegible] the extreme heat of the Nilgherries, the temperature of the former, when there are clouds, does not exceed 70°. The average variation during the day is about 12°, of Fahrenheit.

The maximum, in tents, for this month was sometimes above 80°; but this increase of heat seldom exceeded two hours duration, and was not at any time oppressive nor exhausting.

When the wind blows from the eastward the heat is greatest; and at such times the air is very dry. In general, however, it blows from the west, or north-west, bearing along, occasionally, after sunset, white clouds, which render the atmosphere damp and chilly. These fleecy masses of snow-like vapour, collecting over the deep ravines, hang on the brows of the mountain summits, until the succeeding morning sun having acquired sufficient power to dissolve them, they are thus dissipated for a time, only again to reassemble when he shall have withdrawn his influence at his setting. These clouds, which are by no means unhealthy, are instrumental in producing a variety of parasitical plants, mosses &c., which seem to thrive in great abundance. This same moist state of the air is favourable to all the shrubs here, which are evergreen, but neither many nor varied. The tree most usually found, and which attains any considerable height, is the Jamun *(Eugenia jambolina.)*

The soil of the hills is a red iron clay, which does not appear to communicate any chalybeate properties to the water of the place. This water, which is soft, and contains little or no gypsum, is found a few feet below the soil, where there are hollows and ravines.

The only inhabitants here are a few poor villagers, who smelt iron, and the Dungur tribe, or cowherds, who live in small huts, and pasture their cattle during the rains. These people report favourably of the healthiness of the climate, even at that season when fevers are usually present in other hilly situations.

To those who are suffering more particularly from weakened stomach, general debility, and exhaustion, than from any specific visceral enlargement, a residence here during the hot season presents incalculable advantages. When the secretion of the liver has been languid, it at first produces an irregular but augmented circulation in that organ, by increasing the tone and energy of the stomach; and to those, who might not have access to a physician, it will be satisfactory to know, that a few grain doses of calomel, the daily application of warm bathing and the flesh brush, with the habitual use of flannel and warm clothing, are the proper correctives for this state, until, by a longer residence here, the body shall have retrieved what it had previously lost in a too moist and heated atmosphere. Exercise, both on foot and horseback, can be freely indulged in; to which the invalid will be naturally prompted by the bracing influence of the air, and the encouragement of a good road for a morning ride, through romantic and picturesque scenery. To the sportsman these hills offer, I fear, but little amusement; a few hares, jungle and spur fowl, being the only game. But those to whom the voice of the blackbird and thrush can bring pleasing recollections, and who love to associate the pleasures of a happier climate with the ap[illegible] of ferns, willows, and the moss [illegible] will find here no mean com[illegible] a ready communication by boats. But, independently of considerations of so much moment, the advantages and comforts that may be derived from an interchange of communication between vessels at sea, to all parties connected with shipping concerns, are highly important, particularly in maritime situations, where almost every one is, in one way or another, interested in them.

[illegible]rison, for India, of that climate, for [illegible]ich, as Englishmen, we all long after, [illegible]t only in our sickness, but in our exile. A small wooden bungalow, such as [illegible]olonel Briggs has lately built, or a [illegible]mporary chupper over a tent, would [illegible]fectually secure people from any incon[illegible]nience during the day when the ther[illegible]ometer exceeds 80°, and as the nights [illegible]e cold, blankets and warm clothing are [illegible]dispensible requisites.

In conclusion, should this notice of [illegible]ahabuleshwur tempt any invalid to en[illegible]oy its climate, when circumstances do [illegible]ot admit him visiting that of England, [illegible]t will be pleasing to think that it has [illegible]ot been written in vain.

PERAMBULATOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH MAY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 161 of 1826.—Lieutenant Lang, of the 2d Extra Battalion, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Public buildings at Ahmednugger, during the absence of the Executive Engineer at Poona, and on the responsibility of the latter officer.

No. 162 of 1826.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant D. C. Scott, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, to Saint Helena on sick certificate is extended for six Months from the 27th of March last.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1826.

No. 163. of 1826.—Captain Thomas Gordon, of the 4th Regiment N. I. is appointed Aid de Camp to Major General Samuel Wilson, from the 24th of November last.

Captain Law to act as Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores during the time Captain Lester was in charge of the Ordnance Department, as per General Order of the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 23d *May* 1826.

No. 164 of 1826.—The following Promotion is sanctioned.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign T. D. Fallon to be Lieutenant, vice Thompson deceased,—Date of Rank 6th May 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Secretary.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

Page 3, Column 4, Line 76, for "*order*" read "ARDOUR," and in line 119, the words "*the order*," dele.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1/ 10d.
Calcutta..21 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 21 do. par.
A five per cent loan open.

A summary of the latest intelligence from Europe has been already presented to our readers. The papers from the other Presidencies, received during the week, afford little of interest. Our domestic intelligence embraces only one very extraordinary occurrenoe, the opening of the long locked doors of our Theatre. We have seldom witnessed a more crowded audience than that assembled on the evening of Wednesday, and every person appeared to be highly gratified with the treat that had been prepared for them.

Having often observed in shipping reports, in the newspapers, that vessels have passed each other at sea without a possibility of speaking, it appears to us remarkable that none of the Codes of Signals published should have been brought into more general use, particularly by men so intelligent as the commanders of merchant vessels visiting the ports of India, who frequently in their long voyages meet vessels without communicating with them, from the sea being too high to allow of their passing within hail.

Of those adapted to the merchant service, the Code of Captain Marryat R. N. appears the best; its great simplicity rendering it easy of comprehension to the most ordinary capacity; the number of flags being small, the expense cannot be urged, nor indeed can any objection be advanced; on the contrary, the advantages of using it are so great, that it is a circumstance of surprise they are not more generally adopted. Instances are upon record of the commanders of vessels having been warned by another, in passing, of his steering into danger, and thereby saved, when, but for this, destruction must inevitably have befallen himself and those under his charge. By this medium he may communicate the distress of his vessel, when otherwise (as has occurred in hundreds of cases,) he might sink even in the midst of a fleet without being able to impart his want of assistance; or he may, when off a port, by making known his wants by signal, obtain immediate assistance, when circumstances may prevent a ready communication by boats. But,

ARRIVALS.—Ensign A. F. Wade, 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign H. C. Morse, Infantry.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards, Hon. Com. C. Benares.
Capt. G. Graham, Second or Queen's Royals.
Capt. G. J. C. Paul, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Surgeon R. Pinhey, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Capt. G. Head, Second or Queen's Royals.
Ensign J. Westly, Second or Queens Royals.
DEPARTURES.—Captain W. H. Sykes, 19th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. J. R. Woodhouse, 5th Regt. N. I.
Civil Surgeon Charles Ducat, Civil Dept.
Capt. Charles Hart, Assist. Qr. Mr. Gen.
Assist. Surgeon James Inglis, 14th Regt. N. I.
Major S. Hughes, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Stewart, 24th Regt. N. I.
Capt. A. Seymour, 20th Regt. N. I.
Superintending Surgeon Geo. Ogilvy, Poonah Division.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. Jas. A. Crosby, 9th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. G. Jameson, Fort Adjutant.
Lieut. Thomas Bell, 9th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 19th Off the Harbour Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Captain E. J. Rozario, from Damaun 14th May.

20th Off the Harbour, the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Antelope, Lieutenant Thomas Blevan, Commander, from Bushire 3d May.

Do. Off the Harbour, the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Thetis, Captain John Betham, from Malabar Coast.

Passengers per the H. C. C. Antelope:—Mr. E. W. Edwards, Assistant Surgeon, a Detachment of Sepoys from Bushire, and followers.

Passengers per the H. C. C. Thetis.—Mrs. Terell, and Capt. Paul.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st Brig Sylph, Capt. P. J. Philips, to Point de Galle, and Madras.

23d Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. A. Hagg of to China.

24th Ship John Bannerman, Capt. John Whyte, to China.

Passengers by Ship Lord Castlereagh.—Capt. and Mrs. Lee, and Child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 12th H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain the Hon. J. Rous, from Trincomalee.

Do. H. M. Ship Alligator, Captain Chads, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—May 7th Ship Sulimany, Captain Harrold, for Rangoon.

10th Ship Ganges, Captain E. M. Boultbee, for Calcutta.

Do. French Ship La Jeune Laure, Captain Langlois, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 3d H. C. Ship Berwickshire, J. Shepherd, from London 20th January.

May 6th H. C. Ship Thames, W. Haviside, from London 24th January.

Do. 8th Ship Runnymede, Charles Kemp, from London 18th December.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Thames:—Mrs. Ann Arnold; Mrs. Maria Aldous; Miss Elizabeth Morris; Major George Arnold, Bengal Cavalry; Brevet-Captain Aldous, Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Abraham Fuller, ditto; Cavalry Cadets Frederick Collyer, William Boys, and Martin Hales; Infantry Cadets James Drummond, Neville Parkin, and John Iveson; Messrs. W. Stout and James McClintock, of the Pilot Service; Mr. William Taylor, Free Merchant; Mrs. Christiana Boyd, for Penang.

Per Runnymede:—Messrs. W. Shand and H. T. Goode, Free Merchants; Messrs. Thomas Martin, Charles Gripell, and W. Kennedy, Cadets.

DEPARTURE.—May 1st Ship Hibernia, R. Gillies, for Rangoon.

May 3d Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, for Rangoon.

Do. 5th Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, for Rangoon.

Do, 6th Ships Fairlie, J. Short, and Argyle, J. S. Harding, for Rangoon.

Do. 7th Ship Moira, J. O'Brien, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th Instant in St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. H. Davis, James Somers Rae Esq. a Lieut. in his Majesty's 20th Regiment, to Henrietta, third Daughter of Colonel Daly of Quilon.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st inst., the Lady of J. Saunders Esq. of a Son.

At Surat, on the 19th instant, the Lady of John Vibart Esq. of H. C. C. Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Camp, Jaulna, on the 6th instant, in consequence of wounds received from robbers at the village of Nurra near that place, Lieutenant Henry Bennet, of the 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, aged 23 years.

That officer being obliged to quit Jaulna for the benefit of his health, proceeded on the 4th inst. to Nurra, where he remained two days, and sent on his tent to the next stage, intending to have proceeded the following morning. Owing to the heat of the weather he had his cot brought out of a small tent he had with him, and lay down in the open air, and while asleep[illegible] was awakened about midnight by the inhuman attack[illegible] the villains. Being totally unprepared, his arms h[illegible] in the tent, he got off his cot with the view of [illegible]ing, when a dreadful cut in the back of [illegible] brought him to the ground, having previ[illegible] four deep cuts in the back, and anoth[illegible] He was brought into Jaulnah, an[illegible] hours after his arrival. Some tat[illegible] Jaulna, who were bringing t[illegible] were encamped within 40 yar[illegible] tent, have been taken up [illegible] crooked knives found o[illegible] with blood. The mot[illegible] mitting such a crim[illegible] the property in t[illegible]

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away with them, might have been carried off without its being known. The murder was therefore as wanton a one as has ever been perpetrated.

On the 15th instant, Mr. Conductor Thomas Westfold, of the Ordnance Department, aged 27 years, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Belgaum, on the evening of the 17th inst Mr. John Benoist, Medical Apprentice, attached to the 1st Bombay European Regiment, aged 16 years and months. This youth promised to be a bright ornament to his profession. His loss will be severely felt by the Corps to which he belonged. He united a zealous and active attention to his duties with agreeable manners and a benevolent disposition rarely blended in one person, causing himself to be beloved and his memory respected by all who knew him.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. Maria Setastiana Pereira, aged 40 years. She was the widow of the late Mr. Joseph F. Pereira, the respectable head of the mercantile house of Pereira and Sobrinho, at this place. Mrs. Pereira came to her premature death by an attack of the colic, which carried her off within 2 days of illness. She possessed amiable disposition in a high degree, and her hospitality endeared her to all who were acquainted with her. By her death, two surviving sons and two daughters have been deprived of a fond parent, whose chief care seemed directed towards their comfort; and her friends and relations deplore in the loss of her that unassuming affability with which she was always ready to bid them welcome. The only consolation she has left behind, is that she died perfectly resigned to the will of her Maker, and that her memory will long be cherished by all who knew her.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At New Town, Vepery, on the 28th April, Mrs. A. M. Ross, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain W. P. Cunningham, Major of Brigade, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 6th May, the Lady of Major Macqueen, 36th Regiment, of a Son.

On the 7th May, in Fort St. George, the Lady of Captain J. Grant, Paymaster of H. Majesty's 89th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 10th of March, Lieut. H. Gray, H. M. Royal Regiment.

At Bangalore, on the 6th May, Samuel George Gordon, the infant Son of Captain Hodgson, Brigade Major in Mysore.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 2d May, Mr. R. Oakeshott, H. C. Storekeeper at Amherst Island, to Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late R. H. Loving, Esq. of Essex, in the County of Middlesex.

BIRTHS.—At Hansi, on the 9th April, the Lady of Captain John Oliver, Assistant to the Honorable Company's Stud at Hissar, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 15th April, the Lady of Lieut. Pennefather, of the 3d Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 27th April, the Lady of Lieutenant J. A. Scott, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th May, the Lady of Captain R. L. Laws, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On board the Palmyra, on the 26th Nov. Roderick Robertson, Esq. late of this City.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. Jane Fallen, aged 29 years.

At Aurungabad, on the 20th April, Captain Barnett, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Calcutta, on the 21st April, Mrs. Rose Domergue, aged 23 years.

At Bhaugulpore, on the 27th April, Lieutenant Colonel William Ball, Superintendent of Invalid Thannas at that place.

At Chinsurah, on the 29th April, Isabellah Jane, youngest Daughter of the Reverend William Morton, Minister of Chinsurah, aged 7 years and 5 months.

At Chandernagore, on the 30th April, aged 41 years, Caroline Olivia Clare, mother of the above infant, and for upwards of 15 years the faithful Wife of the Reverend William Morton.

At Fort William, on the 30th April, Lieut. Eyre Massay Frome, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 30th April, Mr. Samuel Smith, Pensioner in the Civil Department, aged 58 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st May, Mrs. Mary Solitude, Wife of Mr. James Solitude, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, on the 3d May, the infant Son of the late Jonathan Eliot, Esq.

At Entally, Calcutta, on the 4th May, at the early age of 26, Francis St. George Farquharson, Esq. youngest Son of the late —— Farquharson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Fort William, on the 4th May, Captain W. Webster, of his Majesty's 67th Regiment, aged 40 years.

At Fort William, on the 7th May, Captain Robert Mitton, Paymaster of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, aged 41 years.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mrs. Sarah Mills, the Wife of the late John Mills, Esq. aged 85 years 5 months and 24 days.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 12, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

6 per Cent. Paper 87½ per Cent. Pre.
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Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

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" " 1 | 10½ at 6 months' do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. R. per 100 S. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. V. Stonhouse, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinevelly.

Mr. John Horsley, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

Mr. R. A Bannerman, Register to the Zillah Court of Madura.

It is we believe well known, that our late lamented BISHOP, when he presided at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Madras District Committee in March last, expressed his intention, should he be permitted to return to this Presidency, of forming a Committee of the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." In furtherance of this design his Lordship in visiting the Southern Provinces had collected much valuable information respecting the important Missionary Stations at Cuddalore, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, which were to be in close connection with the proposed Committee. We are now happy to find that the [illegible] of his Lordship's truly Christian labours will not be lost, as it is proposed to hold a [illegible] ing at St. George's Church on Monday ne[illegible] the purpose of carrying into effect the [illegible] nearest to the heart of our beloved Bisho[illegible] to the promotion of which he may be [illegible] have sacrificed his valuable life. For f[illegible] particulars we refer our readers to the A[illegible] tisement in this day's Gazette, and to th[illegible] count of Bishop's College in our Second Su[illegible] ment. As a preliminary measure the Rev. Th[illegible] Robinson, A. M. Domestic Chaplain to th[illegible] revered Bishop, has kindly consented to i[illegible] duce the subject in an appropriate discours[illegible] Sunday morning next; and it being Whit-[illegible] day the usual general Collection will be g[illegible] in aid of the interesting Institution alread[illegible] ferred to. The Rev. Mr. Robinson has [illegible] consented to assist at the Meeting on Monday, and to communicate the substance of BISHOP HEBER's observations during his Visitations at the Missionary Stations.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BISHOP HEBER'S MONUMENT.

Amount already advertised, Rups.	17,813 6 11
Do. advertised in the Second Supplement of this day,	2,745 4 0
Total Rupees..	20,558 10 11

MADRAS, *11th May*, 1826.

Subscriptions to Bishop Heber's Monument, will be received at the Government Bank, by the Rev. Messrs. Roy and Moorsom, the Secretaries, J. Gwatkin, Esq. the Treasurer, and by any of the Members of the Committee of Management.

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 11.

H. M. Ship *Alligator*, Captain Chads, has arrived in the Roads from Calcutta since our last Report: also H. M. S. *Rainbo[illegible]* Captain *The Honourable* H. J. Rous, from Trincomalee, and the Brig *Sarah* from Tavoy. The Brig *Eliza*, for Massulipatam, is the only departure.

The Transport Ship *Golconda* and *Haminshar*, which have been some time expected from Rangoon with H. M. 41st Regiment, had put into Acheen for water---and their speedy arrival may now be looked for.

The General Palmer reached the Thames after a very good passage on the 6th, and H. M. S. *Tees* on the 19th of December. The *General Palmer*, it is stated, would remain so short a time in England, that she may be expected here immediately.

The *Castle Forbes*, Captain Ord, sailed for this place from Portsmouth on the 29th of December—the *Clydesdale* also for Madras was at Portsmouth at the same time.

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 16.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As.	8th May 1826.	Rs. As. SELL
Prem. 27 0	Remittable Loan at 6 P. Ct. 26	0 Prem.
Disct. 1 4	Five Per Cent Loan.....2	0 Dist.
Ditto 0 2	New 5 per Cent Loan,.... 0	8 Ditto

BUY. COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL.

2 *a* 2½ On London 6 Months sight. per Sa. Rs. 2½ *a* 21
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto. 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 21st APRIL, 1826.

Mr. Welby Jackson, Second Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. W. Barlow, Second Register at the Sudder Station of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. P. M. Gordon, Assistant to the Collector of Goruckpore.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 26TH APRIL, 1826.

Mr. Colin Landsay, to be Deputy Collector of Inland Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. W. P. Palmer, to be Head Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Superintendent of the Salt and Golahs at Sulkeah.

Mr. J. Lewis, to be Commissioner in the Sunderbuns.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; *1st May* 1826.

No. 90 of 1826.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, be published in General Orders:

General Letter, dated 9th November, 1825.

PARA 2. On a review of the considerations suggested in your separate Letter in this Department, dated the 24th March last, and in the Statements of the Medical Board which accompanied that letter, we have resolved to augment the number of Surgeons upon your Establishment from 100 to 120, and of Assistant Surgeons from 200 to 230.

3. You will therefore promote the first 20 Assistant Sergeons, (omitting any who may have relinquished promotion,) to the Rank of Surgeons, and we shall take measures for supplying you with 50 Assistant Surgeons in addition to the number now [illegible] Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

General Letter, dated 30th December 1826.

Letter from 16th Sept, 1824.

Paras. 5 to 12. On the death of Major General Thomas, Government was obliged, under the Regulations of 1796, to re-appoint a Major General (Martendell), who had already had a tour on the Staff. Adverting to the Non-issue of His Majesty's Brevets, owing to a state of Peace, and to the general inexpediency of re appointing the same Officers to the General Staff, it is earnestly submitted that the Senior Col's. should be declared eligible to the same advantages in regard to the Staff as Major Generals, when there are, in India, no Officers of the latter Rank who have not already served their tour of Staff duty. The Colonels thus appointed will vacate the situation on the arrival of a General Officer from Europe, and the time of their service as Colonels will be ultimately considered as so much of their service on the Staff. Another vacancy having occurred by the addition of a fifth General Officer on the Staff, Colonel Shuldham, the Senior Officer of that Rank, has been appointed to fill it.

Para. 2. We are satisfied of the expediency of the measure proposed in these Paragraphs.

3. We accordingly authorize you, when no General Officers shall be present, except such as shall have had a tour on the Staff, or shall be unfit for such a Command, to nominate Colonels to the Staff on the Allowances of Major Generals.

4. A Colonel so nominated to the Staff will, however, be expected to vacate his appoint[illegible] on the arrival of a General Officer eligible to replace him, and the time during which a Colonel shall have served on the Staff, shall be reckoned as part of the four years Staff tour, prescribed by the Regulations, so that no Officer shall serve more than four years on the Staff except under the special circumstances provided for in Our Orders of the 20th of April, 1803.

WM. CASEMENT. *Lieut. Col.*
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 28th April, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial held at Poonah, Monday the 26th day of December, 1825, Private David Watts, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, arraigned on the undermentioned Charge.

Charge.---"For Desertion from his Regiment whilst stationed at Poonah, on or about the night of the 9th of November, 1825, and not returning until brought back by an Escort on the 23d of the same month."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.---"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does Sentence him to be punished with Three Months' Solitary Confinement, in such place as the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct."

The Sentence is approved and confirmed by me.

(Signed) S. WILSON, *Major-General Commander of the Forces.*

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters Calcutta, 29th April 1826.

At a General Court Martial held at Poonah, on Monday the 26th day of December, 1825, Private Frederick Williams, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charge.

Charge.---"For Desertion from his Regiment whilst stationed at Poonah, on or about the night of the 9th of November, 1825, and not returning until brought back by an Escort on the 23d of the same month."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.---"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as that which the Prisoner has produced in his own behalf, is of opinion, that he is Guilty of the Charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does Sentence him to be punished with Three Months' Solitary Confinement, in such place as the Commander of the Forces may think proper."

The Finding and Sentence of the above Ge[illegible]

[illegible] Letters from Indore, of the 12th instant, mention the demise of Tantiah Jogh, the Minister of Holkar. This event has excited general regret, as he was an individual universally esteemed, and was especially instrumental in restoring the Maharaja's provinces to prosperity, from an extreme degree of waste and dilapidation. He is succeeded in a very large property by his daughter's son, under the guardianship of his widow. The latter declared her intention of immolating herself with her husband's corpse, and was long deaf to the dissuasions of her relatives, supported by the mother of the Maharaja, who had a great regard for the deceased, and earnestly opposed the purpose of the widow to become a Suttee. The Resident likewise lent his aid to the representation of the widow's friends, and the necessity of acting as a parent to her husband's infant heir, had at last the effect of changing her determination. Raojee Trimbuck has been appointed Minister in the room of Tantiah Jogh.

[*Govt. Gaz. May* 4.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors had been held at the India House on the 21st of December, when Mr. Hume indulged at great length in his favourite style of silly invective (which is too well known to be heeded), against the present head of our Government. It will be a rich treat to witness the effect the account of the glorious termination of the Bhurtpore and Burmese Wars must produce on those who have lent a willing ear to all the slanderous insinuations, and baseless charges, that have been advanced upon the occasions we refer to.

[*Ben. Hur. May* 5.

The debate in the India House gives weight to the statements, which, in opposition to those we have seen, assert that the present Governor General will remain in his high situation if he thinks fit. We heard of the notice of his Lordship's recall alike with surprize and indignation, which we expressed at the time, grounded as the measure was said to be, on the vague statements and gross misrepresentations contained in *private* letters received from this country; but coming from the quarter from which our information did, we did not hesitate to receive it as well founded; nor are we satisfied from any thing that appears in the debate, that such a notice was not forwarded to India. The circumstances, that have occurred to prevent its being followed up, or as now said, altogether to change its tenor, are of course unknown both to the public in England and India. But really the India House orators, of the Hume and Kinnaird school, should not speak of the Calcutta Press, as fetterred and enslaved. They will see in due time, that we are able to enlighten them on matters going on under their own noses; and we can in some degree imagine how foolish they will look, when compelled, as they will be, to turn from the text of chains and thraldom to raise their voices against the licentiousness of knowledge possessed by the Calcutta Press. By the time they have had leisure to recover from this awkward predicament they will hear of the successful termination of the war in Ava; and the brilliant termination of the short campaign against Durjunt Sal. Then, we fear, will the "occupations" of these Othellos be 'gone' and we should not marvel—for we have seen greater wonders—if these gentlemen should be found loud in the praise of Lord AMHERST'S Government as liberal towards the Press, and as ensuring by his Lordship's persevering intrepidity amidst many difficulties, the ultimate success of measures, against which the worst they have yet had to say—and that in gross ignorance of many of the circumstances---is, that they were undertaken without due previous investigation into the difficulties they might present, the expence they might entail, or the means to be employed in accomplishing them. If indeed Messrs. Hume and Kinnaird are not found loud in their applause of the present Government, on account of the countenance it has given to freedom of discussion through the Public Press, then is there no honesty extant:---and if the result of the war in Ava is not enough to satisfy their ambition; and the capture of Bhurtpore to allay their fears, we apprehend they are 'incorrigible rogues' and fitter for the House of Correction than the legislatorial Benches of the India House. This however is but the beginning of our amusement at seeing the view taken by India House wisdom of events in this country, which at the moment the orators are pointing them as every thing disastrous, have terminated in every thing honourable to the British army. We shall find too, we fear, that

We break their web of prophecy in vain,
The creatures' at their dirty work again,

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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[illegible] WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RE[illegible]

[illegible] to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS [illegible]

[illegible], *who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, ar*[illegible]